





**GENERAL DYNAMICS NEWS**

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PARIS, France, June 15, 1987 - General Dynamics announced today that its Space Systems Division will build 18 Atlas/Centaur launch vehicles under a company-funded program representing one of the largest single space commitments in the industry.

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**GENERAL DYNAMICS**  
*Space Systems Division*



# Byrd Threatens to Cut Senate Recess Time to Counter Republicans

**By Helen Dewar**  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — As Senate Republicans enter the second month of what Robert C. Byrd, the Democratic majority leader, calls an "obstructionist" and "scorched-earth" strategy to thwart his party's initiatives, Mr. Byrd is planning to strike back where it could hurt most.

He is threatening senators with loss of recess time if the Republicans continue to block action on Democratic proposals on such matters as arms control and campaign financing. That would mean a delay of the August vacation and an indefinite postponement of the targeted early-October adjournment.

Mr. Byrd has said that he will keep the Senate working on legislation to overhaul congressional campaign funding laws by calling "vote after vote" to focus attention on the Republican stalling tactics even if it means delaying action on other popular measures, such as trade legislation.

"They're going to have to keep coming back to the block-log," said the West Virginia senator. "If the Republicans are going to obstruct and stall on the nation's business, they'll have to take the blame."

As for the campaign bill, he added, "I'm not in any big hurry to put it aside."

Senate majority leaders often resort to such threats to bring discipline to the chamber, a task that the former majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., now the White House chief of staff, once likened to "pushing a wet noodle."

But Mr. Byrd has already shown a stubborn streak about Senate work habits. He has scheduled what one colleague derisively called Friday morning "bed-check" votes to keep senators from getting away early for weekends.

And with Republicans resorting to resourceful guerrilla tactics to challenge his leadership only six months after the Democrats took back control of the Senate, he has much at stake in terms of his future capacity to retain control of the Senate agenda.

So far, the Republicans have blocked action on a military authorization bill that includes constraints on the Strategic Defense



Robert C. Byrd

Initiative that are opposed by the Reagan administration, in addition to stalling the campaign financing measure.

If doing so, they have gotten around the Democrats' 54-vote majority, which has held together with remarkable cohesiveness, by resorting to filibusters that can be broken only by 60, or more votes. Using other tactics, they stalled a catchall spending bill for several weeks of public flogging as a "budget-buster."

By mistaking the 54 votes necessary to sustain a veto, they have also hoisted warning flags over a number of measures, including the wrap-up spending bill if it includes arms control provisions sought by the House of Representatives.

They stood aside from drafting the Senate's version of a budget for next year, contributing to current difficulties in working out a budget compromise between the House and Senate, and Mr. Byrd fears a Republican filibuster if the budget produces legislation to raise taxes in any major way.

Regardless of whether Mr. Byrd follows through on the threats, his response to the Republican tactics underscores the tensions building in the 100th Congress as it moves toward next year's campaign season, where control of the Senate as well as the White House will be at stake.

The Republican strategy aims in part at preventing the Democrats from using Congress as a platform for mounting a campaign focusing on their ability to produce results, especially when those results undermine the legacy of President Ronald Reagan and the Republican-led Senate of the last six years.

The Republicans are portraying themselves as protectors of the faith, outnumbered but not outnumbered, as they expose what they regard as weak spots in Democratic initiatives.

Some Republicans hope to kill the Democratic measures outright. Others, especially those who share some of the Democratic goals but disagree over the methods of achieving them, want to force the Democrats to deal with their ideas and include them in a final compromise.

But Senate Republicans as a

# Americans Like Being Married

## Many Couples Say They Share More of the Work at Home

**By Glenn Collins**  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — A statistical portrait of the attitudes of American families shows that Americans have an enduring preference for marriage, despite the nation's high divorce rate.

A majority of couples also said they believe in sharing home and child-care responsibilities, and an unprecedented number are doing so in marriages where both spouses work.

Surveys have found that Americans are also overwhelmingly in favor of improving day care services, teaching sex education in the schools and increasing birth control services for teen-agers.

These findings are presented in a new book by Louis Harris, "Inside America." The book is an analysis of findings collected from dozens of national polls conducted during the last several years by Louis Harris & Associates, the Gallup Organization and other polling groups.

More than a third of the book — a snapshot of opinions about various issues — is devoted to family attitudes.

About 63 percent of the adult women surveyed said they wanted to combine marriage, a career and children. Fifty-two percent felt that way a decade ago. The number of women who look forward to "marrying, having children and no career" has dropped from 38 percent to 26 percent during the last 10 years.

The surveys indicate that, in a break with traditional attitudes, family finances are being shared in households where both spouses work. Seventy-nine percent of the

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**When the poll takers asked Americans about marriage, 85 percent said they would remarry their present spouses.**

percent of couples reported that housework was equally shared.

Perhaps the sharpest break with traditional attitudes about family responsibilities was noted among teen-agers.

In surveys cited in the book, teen-agers said that household and child-rearing chores should be shared by husbands and wives. For example, 60 percent said dish washing should be shared equally; 60 percent did not think it was the sole duty of the wife to vacuum clean the house.

When the poll takers asked Americans about marriage, 85 percent said they would remarry their present spouses.

The book cites marriage and divorce statistics compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics. The federal data indicate that since 1981 the number of marriages has increased 3 percent, while the

number of divorces has declined 5 percent.

In 1981, the divorce rate was close to 50 percent; the number of divorces — 1,213,000 — was about half of the 2,422,000 marriages. But recent federal statistics on lifetime marital patterns have shown that nearly 90 percent of all marriages survive.

The book also includes the results of polls on topics of some controversy, including sex education. Survey results indicate that 85 percent of those questioned support sex education in schools. Seventy percent of all those surveyed said that government should provide birth control services for teenagers.

The book also suggests that attitudes about children in general reflect concern by Americans.

Fifty-seven percent of those surveyed said they believe that physical abuse of children by parents is on the rise. In the matter of day care, 80 percent of those surveyed said they favored the establishment of more day care services for children, up from 56 percent in 1970.

The chief target of public wrath over the plight of children is the federal government; 69 percent of those questioned said the government was not meeting its responsibilities to children.

The support for children seems to be more than theoretical. Seventy-six percent of those surveyed said they would be willing to increase their own taxes to give more money to public schools. And 73 percent said they would pay higher taxes to provide more day care programs.

**Pakistan F-16 Destroyed In Collision With Boar**

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The Pakistan Air Force lost one of its 40 U.S.-built F-16 jets when it collided with a wild pig on a runway and burst into flames, parliament was told Monday.

The minister of state for defense, Rana Naesam Mohammad Khan, said the plane hit a wild boar as it raced down the runway for a night takeoff Dec. 17.

# North Memo Seen as Peril To Reagan

**United Press International**

WASHINGTON — Members of Congress probably will call for impeachment proceedings against President Ronald Reagan if evidence emerges that a memo from Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, proposing the division of money to the Nicaraguan rebels, reached the president, the chairman of the House committee investigating the Iran-contra affair has said.

Representative Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana, was questioned Sunday on television about the undated memo, a National Security Council decision paper for Mr. Reagan that was drafted in April 1986 by Colonel North.

A version of the memo, found by Justice Department investigators days before Colonel North was dismissed Nov. 25 as deputy to the national security adviser, included a proposal to divert \$12 million to the Contras from the proceeds of U.S. arms sales to Iran.

Mr. Reagan has denied having advance knowledge of the diversion scheme. But Fawn Hall, Colonel North's secretary at the time, has testified that a copy of the memo was sent to Mr. Reagan's national security adviser at the time, Rear Admiral John M. Poindecker, and subsequently was revised.

"I think if that memo had reached the hands of the president and he had approved it, that would be the 'smoking gun,'" Mr. Hamilton said on an ABC program.

"I don't have any doubt at all that that kind of evidence would be exceedingly serious for the president," Mr. Hamilton said. "I think it is likely if that occurred — and I emphasize the 'if' — you would have a demand for impeachment proceedings."

The second phase of the congressional hearings is to begin June 22 and is to include testimony from Admiral Poindecker under a grant of limited immunity from prosecution. Colonel North is expected to testify with similar legal protection, but his cooperation is not assured.

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# South Africa Unmoved by Ford Action

**Reuters**

JOHANNESBURG — If the Ford Motor Co. pulled out of South Africa, it would cause little damage to the country's car industry but would leave few major U.S. companies with a direct stake in local business, officials and experts said Monday.

"It looks like a very tame action that will have nothing but a small general overall impact," said Tony Twine, a business analyst.

Ford said Sunday in Detroit that it was considering pulling out of South Africa. It said it might turn over most of its holdings to employees.

The world's second-largest car maker, Ford has been under heavy pressure to pull out since the other U.S. automobile giant, General Motors Corp., withdrew from South Africa in January. GM sold its subsidiary to local management.

Ford has a 12 percent share of South Africa's annual car sales, which total fewer than 200,000 vehicles a year.

Ford said it was studying several options but would probably end its direct investment in South Africa.

But funding from Detroit has not been critical to Ford's operations in South Africa, industry sources said. The company would still supply its local partner, South African Motor Corp., with vehicles, parts, management and technical assistance.

A withdrawal by Ford would leave the West German car makers Volkswagen, BMW and Mercedes as the only foreign manufacturers with a direct stake in South Africa's car industry.

# U.S. Ruling Affects Juries Weighing Death Penalty

**United Press International**

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court ruled 5-4 on Monday that the impact of a murder on a victim's family may not be considered by juries deliberating the death penalty.

The ruling puts into question the validity of many "victim rights" statutes, which permit the introduction of statements on the impact of crimes on victims or allow the victims to address the court at sentencing hearings.

The court also ruled unanimously that a resolution that banned all so-called "First Amendment activities" within the central terminal of the Los Angeles International Airport was unconstitutional. The First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution bars curtailment of free speech.

The Supreme Court found that the ordinance, which banned activities such as distributing leaflets and making speeches at the airport, was too sweeping.

In the death penalty ruling, Justice Lewis F. Powell, who wrote the majority opinion, said evidence such as the impact of crime on survivors is irrelevant to the decision to sentence someone to die and "creates a constitutionally unacceptable risk that the jury may impose the death penalty in an arbitrary and capricious manner."

"In some cases," he said, "the victim will not leave behind a family, or the family members may be less articulate in describing their feelings even though their sense of loss is equally severe. The fact that these may turn out to be death sentences may turn on such distinctions illustrates the danger of allowing juries to consider this information."

In the Los Angeles decision, Jus-

On July 17, 1984, Jews for Jesus filed suit in federal court challenging the constitutionality of the ordinance. The district court found that the airport was a public forum and there were no compelling reasons to justify a total ban on such activities. The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals agreed.

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**Herald Tribune**  
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

**NATO's 'Slippery Slope'**

Listen to NATO officials for five minutes and hear the phrase: "the slippery slope of denuclearization." It signals a case of European jitters about nuclear weapons and arms control. The West has finally reached agreement on banning medium- and short-range missiles from Europe. But European jitters remain. They demand an honest response from Washington, and from West European leaders themselves.

**AIDS: Good News and Bad**

Is the AIDS epidemic scything indiscriminately through the population like a medieval plague? Or is it still largely confined to high-risk groups like drug addicts, homosexuals and their sexual partners? The answer is critical because it determines which of two quite different strategies society pursues. The Reagan administration, almost certainly, has picked the wrong answer and the wrong policy.

**The Trouble in Panama**

Fearing, he said, God's wrath and also having just been fired, the second-ranking officer in Panama's defense forces, which have run the country for nearly 20 years, told all. Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera said his boss, General Manuel Noriega, had, as alleged, altered by fraud the outcome of presidential elections in 1984 and ordered the assassination of a critic. He put a number (\$12 million) on the sum of the Iron Sultans supposedly paid the late dictator Omar Torrijos to take refuge in Panama, and charged, without proof, that General Noriega among others, including the CIA, had had a hand in the accident that took General Torrijos' life.

**OPINION**  
**Of Marshall and More: The Feats and Conceits of 40 Years**

By Richard von Weizsäcker

This is adapted from a commencement speech by the president of West Germany that was delivered last week at Harvard University. It is the first of two parts.

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — On Commencement Day in June 1947, Secretary of State George Marshall addressed Harvard graduates and alumni, America and the world. His speech has gone down in the history of nations. Let us try to picture the situation then.

great and free nation to define its own legitimate interests. America gave expression to its own dignity by respecting the dignity of other people.

**Free Passage in the Gulf? By What Legal Authority?**

By Jonathan Power

NEW YORK — Rocking around in the waves of the Gulf crisis is a question that will not get washed away even if the Iraq war ends tomorrow. By what authority does the United States insist on freedom of passage? Is it the doctrine of freedom of the seas laid down by the Dutch jurist, Hugo Grotius, in 1609? Well, no, because that was a U.S. president, Harry Truman, who announced that the doctrine had had its day when, in 1945, he proclaimed U.S. jurisdiction over the seabed resources of the continental shelf.



By BAS in Tachivdramos (Athens), C&W Syndicate.

one else. It is just a question of time. The Law of the Sea treaty was arguably the most complex piece of international law ever negotiated. The negotiations began in an era when many coastal states appeared to have an insatiable desire to bring large areas of the ocean under their control for political and economic purposes.

international body that would mine on behalf of developing nations. The conference is now, in the words of Thomas Clingan, a former U.S. representative to the Law of the Sea conference, "brain dead." But to the extent that provisions of the Law of the Sea treaty codify customary international law, does it not impose an obligation even if unsigned? It is difficult to state just which provisions of the treaty are expressions of custom and which are new practice.

**For Thatcher, the Problems Ahead Are Enormous**

By John Fay

PARIS — The full moon shone bright on election night for Margaret Thatcher. Even her foes must salute the extraordinary feat of holding on, after eight years, with her majority little dented. This time there was no Falklands factor to boost her. But neither was there the customary fatigue factor — when governments get tired and the public tires of them.

look anywhere but to the North. If the Northern welfare lines dwindle, what will the government do to stop a new wage explosion, as the indebted and badly nourished find new muscle? A Tory incomes policy sounds a contradiction in terms.

With the wisdom of hindsight, it is easy to see what swung the vote. When a party promises new tax cuts to help those in work who will vote against it except those lacking a job? The jobless are numerous but far outweighed by the employed.

perity and Northern austerity. This is where she will have to think big and new, and where she risks the very perils her opponents' programs posed. It is not evident that, in the lifetime of the new government, the price-tribute-down strategy will revive the impoverished North. Tax cuts benefiting the employed in the South will only slowly create jobs in the North. They will suck in more imports, unless the pound plummets.

But if the momentum of the election had already taken budgetary action to spend the voters, boosting public spending and reducing income tax. And as international confidence in a Thatcher victory waned, the pound rose and enabled tindeed necessitated a lowering of interest rates. Her somewhat confused promises to allow schools some escape from the state system probably attracted the votes of lower-middle-class parents.

bottom line. That is the goods and services that Americans enjoy and not the prices they pay for them. To be sure, inflation can become so bad that the economy becomes disorganized and production suffers. Inflation falsifies expectations and changes the distribution of income in capricious and unfair ways. But what matters is how one fights inflation. It can be combated efficiently by promoting competition at home and abroad, rescinding ineffective and costly regulations and eliminating

**IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO**

**1912: Seating at Chicago**  
NEW YORK — The Republican National Committee is sitting today (June 15) to conclude hearings on contested seats and awarding every seat possible to President W.H. Taft. Third-Termers (for Theodore Roosevelt) are making every effort to buy Southern delegates. They have tempted away Mr. Banks, of Mississippi, who was to have made a speech seconding the nomination of Mr. Taft. Mr. Banks has sent back to Mr. McKinley, Mr. Taft's manager, \$800 he had received for the expenses of his delegation to Chicago. The inference is that Mr. Roosevelt has won over the entire Taft delegation from Mississippi. In the arrangement of the Convention Hall, high fences are being built between the spaces given to the different delegations to prevent anyone from climbing over in case of a riot. Violence is feared should the Third-Termers lose.

**1937: Blum Faces Crisis**  
PARIS — A sudden move by the French Communist Party withdrawing its support from the Popular Front government's financial bill precipitated a dramatic situation (on June 15). Knowing in advance that without the Communists' support he might be defeated, Premier Leon Blum, nevertheless, went before the Chamber of Deputies, stating the life of his government on the passage of the bill for rehabilitating France's finances. At 3 o'clock this morning (June 16) the debate was still in progress. The government had hoped to side over the financial crisis by assuming virtual dictatorial control over the actions of replenishing the Treasury and over the movements of capital by decreasing financial legislation until July 31. The Communists opposed the bill on the ground that the government would be raising the cost of living.

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OPINION

In the Drive Against AIDS, Why Pledge a Blank Check?

By Charles Kranthammer

WASHINGTON — AIDS is public health enemy No. 1, says President Reagan. It is on every front page, on every candidate's lips. Everyone agrees: We need to do more. Senator Bob Dole of Kansas has the presidential candidate's standard AIDS formulation, calling for spending "whatever resources [are] necessary to get the job done."

What resources? When politicians are unanimous on any issue, it is time to pause. Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee has called for a "Manhattan Project" on AIDS. Why should the fight against AIDS be the exclusive beneficiary of a huge government effort?



The Way to the White House Is Through the Living Room

By Steve Sherman

HANCOCK, New Hampshire — The story goes that a farmer driving a load of hay stopped at the entrance to a long covered bridge and studied it. "I can get through this end all right," he said before turning back. "But I sure can't squeeze through that one down there."

Perspective, as they say, is all, and the New Hampshire presidential primary focuses the national eye as no other primary can. Candidates know that by

next February only a few of them are going to squeeze through and head on down the road to the White House.

How does a state 0.3 percent of the population with 0.4 percent of the population do it? It does it because it has always done it, since 1952. So jealously guarded is this first-in-the-nation primary that the state has legislated it to be the first.

What makes the New Hampshire primary so singular, however, is not merely being early but the way that people here go about assessing the candidates.

One Democratic hopeful, Bruce Babbitt, attended a typical "coffee" recently in Keene, a town of 21,000 in the southwestern corner of the state. Forty people showed up. One of them commented to all "He's late." Fifteen minutes.

New Hampshire's contribution is a reminder to candidates that they are meeting real people. They meet them in hundreds of living rooms, where the people answer back. The candidates have to deal with them, or goodbye. The citizens take their role seriously and they are not easily impressed.

Critics who quadratically moan and groan about the influence of New Hampshire on the race point out that the state is not typical of the country, as if California or Nebraska were. Of course New Hampshire is not typical.

This year, statewide unemployment has hovered around 2.7 percent, now considered no unemployment but merely figures to represent people between jobs. New Hampshire ranks 49th in state and local tax revenues, 43d in federal expenditures. Rock-bottom taxes can mean meager salaries.

On the other hand, despite low teacher salaries, New Hampshire placed first in the nation in the Scholastic Aptitude Test scores last year, as it has every year for the last five years.

What the people of New Hampshire do represent are the hopes, desires, fears, concerns and ideals of the country as a whole. In this sense, they are a sample of the national soup.

Fewer and fewer states are positioned for personal contact beyond a handshake and a shoeshine. Here, the candidate is the campaign. People demand direct interaction; a distant wave and a TV lip or two do not suffice.

So when Mr. Babbitt arrived at the

small house in a hard-working neighborhood, he made the slow rounds of shaking hands and chatting. Then the candidate took to a side wall, and in this homey, literate, scrutinizing crowd he spoke for 10 minutes. As is the custom, he opened the rest of the hour to questions and, poitely, got good and grilled.

One woman kept after Mr. Babbitt about nuclear power. She challenged his position of managing existing plants and developing no more. "It's either a poisonous technology or it isn't," she said, wanting them all stopped. Mr. Babbitt asked, to laughs, "Can I win you over on arms control?"

A man asked about the homeless in an extraordinarily rich country, about the estimated 26 million functional illiterates in the United States and about whether the candidate would be working toward world government. The man did not get enough answers. The candidate was against homelessness and illiteracy. World government had to wait until other problems were solved. Next question.

But the man took the floor again: "The question about world government isn't irrelevant the way you make it sound. We want to know what your policies will be when you're in the White House and if you'll pull the United States out of the World Court. The Reagan administration did that when the CIA illegally mined the Nicaraguan harbor. Are you going to have the same policies or not?"

On it went. Mr. Babbitt was adept, convincing to some, well-examined by all. Afterward, a stalwart older woman said, "Well, he has moxie." The would-be president later invited her to a party in the White House. "I'll be in shock if you remember," she said, having heard such baloney to the past.

Joseph Grandmaison is Democratic Party chairman of New Hampshire, a long-time political organizer and a former state campaign manager for George McGovern. He put it this way: "You have to keep in mind that these candidates, whether they're a governor, a congressman or a senator, believe that the whole world revolves around them. It is a very humbling process they're put through here." And, he said, "It renews them emotionally with problems that most of us face."

Each candidate spends about 30 days in New Hampshire over the campaign and attends, on average, 65 coffees. These coffees average 25 people. Is all this worth it to the candidates? The people do not care about that. It is worth it to them. Their attitude is that if they had the chance, they would change the Mr. President to Mr. Civil Service. That is worth the New Hampshire primary right there.

The writer is a New Hampshire political journalist. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Behind the Enduring Peace

Regarding the opinion column "Two Zeros Too Many in Garbachev's Offer" (May 30) by Joseph Jaffe:

Mr. Jaffe reiterates the tired old argument about nuclear weapons having kept the peace for 40 years. There is no evidence for this, and there will be no one left alive if it is proved wrong. It could equally well be argued that nuclear weapons have prevented a European peace settlement, such as that in 1815 after Napoleon's defeat, which was achieved despite the disputes among the victorious allies. A far more probable reason for the absence of a major war in Europe is the fact that Germany, the main aggressor nation since the 1870s, has been kept in check by the occupying powers.

ROSE KNIGHT, Canterbury, England.

On Austria's Past

Professor G.-K. Kindermann's revisionist history regarding Austria's recent past (Letters, June 5) cannot go unchallenged. Mr. Kindermann claims that "between 1938 and 1945, there was no Austrian Vichy-type government." Of course not. Austria was then a willing member of the German Reich, with an estimated 10 percent of the population in the Nazi Party (as against 7 percent in Germany).

Mr. Kindermann says that "Hitler hated Austria..." so deeply that he forbade its very name. But of course it was only the name he hated and not the country or its people (who were highly visible in the SS and the Gestapo;

it is believed that 70 percent of Eichmann's staff was Austrian.)

He says: "Those thousands of Austrians who actively and voluntarily cooperated with Nazi Germany cannot fairly be considered as representing Austria.... And why not, may one ask? After all, they were, until the tides of war started turning, the overwhelming majority."

The regime of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss that Mr. Kindermann extols (and that Kurt Waldheim supported) was in reality less of an enemy than a watered-down rival of Hitler and Mussolini, a weakly and anti-Semitic one-party state that many of its adherents (though not the leaders) considered a mere preliminary stage toward Nazism.

Perhaps a few quotations (all from 1934) may prove the point. This from Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, the leader of the Heimwehr, an army of thugs that helped to keep Chancellor Dollfuss in power: "Our aim is the unmitigated realization of fascist ideas."

This from an "anti-Nazi" poster of the Fatherland Front (the only authorized party searching hard for an issue: "What is Hitler's aim? He wants to lead us into slavery by pretending that we Austrians are all Jews and Jewish mixtures, hence descendants of a despised race. To him there are no Arian Austrians!")

From Cardinal Theodor Innitzer, who in 1938 welcomed the Nazis into Austria (and lived to regret it), but who in 1934 proclaimed in an interview that "divine providence is guiding the world away from democratic forms into authoritarian leadership," and that "the Führer principle is now penetrating the Old as

well as the New World. It has ruled the Church from the beginning."

As for the supposed "armed Nazi uprising" of July 1934, it was really the crushing defeat for Hitler that Mr. Kindermann claims, or no rather a fight for power within the system, with the Heimwehr playing a more than dubious role?

Sure Austria in the 1930s resisted the Reich, but did it actually resist Nazism?

G.S. TROLLER, Paris.

The Red Square Wonder

"A tale full of wonders," as The New York Times describes the Mathias Rust flight, sums it up perfectly. In my view it surely doesn't have any challenger as the escapee of the century. Congratulations to the writer of the editorial, "A Dream Come True" (June 3); and thank you for reproducing it for the benefit of those of us who would otherwise have missed this fine writing.

AJOA YEOBAH-AFARI, Accra, Ghana.

Fields in the West

Regarding the report "Status of Japanese Farmers Erodes" (June 6):

If the Japanese repealed costly subsidies to rice growers, within one or two years they could save enough money to buy substantial parts of California, Louisiana and Arkansas and export rice production as they now do with automobiles.

JAMES M. BOGIN, Hong Kong.

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ARTS / LEISURE

New Wave Heroes Move Center Stage

PARIS — Things are looking up for Marc Audibert, whose brave efforts had gone virtually unnoticed for years. The acknowledged leader of Paris fashion's new wave...

HEBE DORSEY about to land a financial backer and to sign a contract with researchers at the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique.

At 35, Audibert is a driven designer who believes that new fashion can only come out of new fabrics. He is known in the trade for his research into stretch fabrics.

Stretch fabrics have made an impact both in Paris, where they are being used by the avant-garde designer Jean-Paul Gaultier, and in the United States, where one can now find all the traditional fabrics — jersey, flannel, crepe and so on — mixed with elastic fibers.

Audibert refused to compromise for years in order to push on with his experiments. "To change fabric, you have to change fabrics," he said. "Otherwise, every 10 years, you end up with some kind of retro fashion because you keep using the same old fabrics."

Stretch fabrics, according to Audibert, are the most comfortable fabrics now available. "Once a woman starts wearing stretchable clothes, she cannot put on anything else," he said. Audibert also claims that these expendable fabrics do away with seams, buttons and zippers, and give clothes a new and different look.

"I want to make money and I will," Audibert said. "But first I want to establish my image." Actually, Audibert has been making considerable money by free-lancing for a number of companies including André Laug in Rome and Renown in Japan. But he kept funneling it back into his own house, with each collection costing him one million francs (about \$167,000).

Audibert functions from a modest, no-frills Montmartre studio. Tall, thin, gangly and as pale as an elegant asparagus, he was born and raised in Paris. After spending two years in a school preparing for the Beaux Arts and the Ecole des Arts Décoratifs, he quit and went right to work.

He was hired as an assistant by both Emanuel Ungaro and Nina Cerruti. "I learned the essential of my craft at Cerruti's, doing both men's and women's collections. But the men's collections were even more important to me, and I would advise every young designer to start with menswear."

"It is far more rigorous. There is something more difficult that forces you into seeking solutions. Cut is essential and so is the choice of materials. I feel there is nothing more stimulating than having a very small margin of creativity."

Audibert said he was also inspired by the Chinese system where young men learn under great masters. He said he used to ask for the most difficult tasks "such as designing tie collections. What collection is more difficult than a tie collection? It's very difficult to create something new and different and yet not feminine. Yet, I managed. But I must say, I owe a lot to Cerruti because, when I started, I was not interested in menswear at all. But he managed to convince me."

After five years with Cerruti, Audibert went on to become a successful free-lance stylist. But although he gave his clients exactly what they wanted, "I realized that I should have my own house. Because, when you're a stylist for somebody else, you have to conform. You must respect their product and their image. Each time I wanted to do something new, my clients would automatically reject it. So in 1984, I started my own collections."



Patrick Kelly.

from Vicksburg, Mississippi, where his grandmother is still alive at 105. She, as well as the American South, are strong sources of inspiration, especially noticeable in big Mother Hubbard cotton dresses and red bandannas. The latter were used by Kelly both for shirts and trimming the bottom of skirts.

His first job in Paris was working for a nightclub whose owner wanted to know how fast he could sew a dress. "I can make as many dresses as you want in one day," said Kelly, who landed the job making stage costumes in a tiny hotel room with an old Singer sewing machine.

Things have changed for Kelly. He now works for the Victoire boutique, whose manager, Françoise Chassignac, was the first to give him a real chance. Besides the Victoire collection and his own, Kelly also designs for Benetton.

A big, cheerful guy, Kelly comes

Things are looking up also for Patrick Kelly, a young American designer who landed in Paris in 1979 without a nickel. Kelly has found a financial backer and just opened his own studio and boutique at 6, rue du Parc Royal.

Kelly specializes in upbeat, youthful and kooky clothes with an irresistible appeal all their own. One of his most famous dresses had hundreds of multicolored buttons shaped into a heart and shaping the bodice. Another had dozens of multicolored bows scattered over a white background. His most outrageous, designed for the black model Pat Cleveland, involved a string of bananas, recalling Josephine Baker at the Folies Bergère.

A big, cheerful guy, Kelly comes

Rock and Romantic Vulgarity

By Mike Zwerin International Herald Tribune PARIS — Robert Pattison's "The Triumph of Vulgarity: Rock Music in the Mirror of Romanticism" (Oxford University Press) makes a case for the vulgarity of rock, premise some might consider self-explanatory. The publishers call it a "thinker's guide to rock 'n' roll."

Referring to the Vulgate Bible, Pattison, who teaches humanities at Long Island University in New York, deals with vulgarity as "relating to the common people" or "mass culture" rather than "in bad taste." Vulgarity is "something high culture has long despised but rarely attempted to define." It has been "greeted with the same disapprobation from Horace to Dr. Johnson by generation after generation of Western sensibility."

Shakespeare drew on the vulgar and the Satyricon was a vulgar novel, but "with the help of ideas inherent in 19th century Romanticism," vulgarity "has slipped the straits imposed on it by refined culture. In cultivated literature, vulgarity either ridicules itself or reveals a transcendent value which untutored sensibilities cannot comprehend. . . . In the 20th century, vulgarity established its loud arts and freed itself from the limits prescribed for it by culture."

In Pattison's view, rock mirrors 19th-century Romanticism. We hear Walt Whitman's "barbaric yawp" in the punk music of The Ramones, Poe's "Eureka" in the lyrics of the Talking Heads. Annie Leibowitz's 1972 photo of Keith Richards resembles the death pose of Henry Wallace's canvas of the "Death of Chatterton." Jim Morrison's death in a Paris bathtub is "the vulgar duplicate of David's 'Marat' . . . arrested forever in a



"Ride a Rock Horse," cover of the Roger Daltrey Album.

revolutionary youth, powerful in martyrdom." When the Grateful Dead sing "I need a miracle a day" they reflect boredom, "the terminal affliction from which Romantic heroes from Don Giovanni to Dorian Gray are in perpetual flight." The use of drugs to escape boredom is traced from Baudelaire to Sid Vicious.

This reasoning might remain food for the positive thought if it didn't leave a hole large enough to drive a Stratocaster through, and lead to a rather sinister conclusion. Some critics have the bad habit of criticizing a book for what it isn't rather

than on its own terms, but the word "music" is in the title of this "thinker's guide," which in fact gives music sparse thought indeed.

Most rock musicians consider "feeling" — the physical beat — as the single most important element. Lyrics, mores and myths come later. The moral feeling grew out of and European culture. Pattison denies the African. He cannot believe that "the most prosperous civilization in the history of mankind should in the fullness of its power ascribe its popular music to the influence of an oppressed African

minority atrophy among the farmland of its poorest economic sectors.

Was Scott Joplin vulgar when he played raggs but sensitive when he wrote operas? Is "Sergeant Pepper" vulgar and Charles Ives cultured, even though both used popular elements? Is "vulgar" Frank Zappa "cultivated" when he writes "serious" music that is conducted by Pierre Boulez? Was Boulez vulgar when he explored the implications of some of the early electronic exploits of Jimi Hendrix and the Who in his Paris cultural bastion IRCAM? Don't look for answers here. Shakespeare, Shelley, Wordsworth, Poe and Whitman are listed in the index. Search in vain for Mozart, Beethoven, Debussy and Ravel. (Stravinsky is mentioned once in passing.)

His unqualified value judgments of "high culture," "transcendent value" and "untutored sensibilities" make one question Pattison's professed definition of "vulgar." The assumption that "sensibility" is handed down, not up, and that vulgarity is an inevitable product of the democratic system leaves us where? Clearing out the intellectual debris, this is a cultivated hynching a triumph of bigotry.

Dave Marsh's biography "Glory Days: Bruce Springsteen in the Eighties" (Pantheon) is a 45-page hit single stretched into a double album. Marsh portrays "The Boss" (who is embarrassed to be labelled) as the nice guy we already suspect he really is with stunning redundancy. The irony is that while the attractive, thoughtful and level-headed Springsteen seems to have managed the difficult escape from show-biz star kype, Marsh's PR man's dream puff book remains mired in it.

DOONESBURY



Table: NYSE Most Actives. Columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists various stocks like AAT, AIG, etc.

Table: Market Sales. Columns: NYSE 4 a.m. volume, NYSE 4 a.m. volume, etc.

Table: NYSE Index. Columns: Composite, Industrials, Transp., Utilities, Finance. Lists index values and changes.

Monday's NYSE Closing. Via The Associated Press. Includes Dow Jones averages and market news.

Table: AMEX Diary. Columns: Class, Prev. Lists AMEX stock performance.

Table: NASDAQ Index. Columns: Class, Prev. Lists NASDAQ index performance.

Table: AMEX Most Actives. Columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists active AMEX stocks.

Table: Dow Jones Bond Averages. Columns: Bonds, Utilities, Industrials. Lists bond averages.

Table: NYSE Diary. Columns: Advanced, Declined, Unchanged, Total Issues, New Lows. Lists NYSE trading activity.

Table: Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. Columns: Buy, Sales, %'s. Lists odd-lot trading data.

Table: Dow Jones Averages. Columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists Dow Jones averages.

Table: Standard & Poor's Index. Columns: Industrials, Transp., Utilities, Finance. Lists S&P index performance.

Table: NASDAQ Diary. Columns: Class, Prev. Lists NASDAQ trading activity.

Table: AMEX Stock Index. Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists AMEX stock index.

Table: 12 Month High/Low Stock. Columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Week High/Low, Close, Chg. Lists 12-month high/low data for various stocks.

Firm Dollar, Bonds Boost Dow

NEW YORK — Stock prices climbed Monday on the New York Stock Exchange in moderate trading dollar and firm bond prices. The advance was curbed by profit-taking, however, as the market reached for a new record.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 51.58 points last week, climbed 13.81 to finish at 2,391.54, only 14 points below the record close of 2,405.54 set on April 6.

Advancing issues led losers 830-690 among the 1,952 issues traded on the NYSE. Volume totaled about 156.9 million shares, down from 175.1 million on Friday.

The market opened higher, helped by a firm dollar and steady bond prices, but about half the morning's advance was lost in midday trading when profit-taking exacted a toll. Stock prices resumed their climb in the last hour of trading, then trimmed gains as investors again gleaned profits.

"The market opened strong and it gave back a little ground, but that's okay as long as you approach it from the standpoint that it's been up for three straight weeks," said Larry Wachtel, analyst at Prudential-Bache Securities. "The market's in an uptrend, but it has to move along in steps."

"A little caution is in order here simply because the market has advanced so much over the last three weeks," said Ricky Harrington, technical analyst at Interstate Securities Corp. in Charlotte, North Carolina, who was never-

theless positive about the market's overall health. Chemical New York was the most active NYSE-listed issue, rising 1/2 to 45 1/2 as investors moved to capture dividends payable July 1 to shareholders of record as of June 15.

AT&T followed, unchanged at 26 1/2. Allegris was third, falling 1/4 to 90 1/4. The parent of United Artists, Hertz and major hotel chains, Allegris said it will consider selling its nonairline subsidiaries.

IBM rose 3 to 150 1/4. Merrill Lynch raised its second-quarter earnings estimates for the blue-chip giant, which plans a new product announcement Tuesday.

Among other blue-chips, Eastman-Kodak rose 1/4 to 84 1/2. General Electric rose 1/4 to 89. General Motors eased 1/2 to 83 1/2 and Ford climbed 3/4 to 72. Ford reported early June car sales rose 9.7 percent on a daily selling basis.

Some interest-rate sensitive financial issues again made gains. Chase Manhattan climbed 1 1/2 to 43 1/2. Citicorp rose 3/4 to 63. Aetna added 1 1/2 to 61 and Chubb rose 1/4 to 60 1/2.

As inflation fears fade, gold and mining stocks continued to suffer. ASA fell 1/2 to 58. Callahan Mining fell 1/2 to 29 1/2. Echo Bay Mines eased 1/4 to 36 1/2.

JWT Group rose 1 1/2 to 52 after WPP Group, which last week announced and began a S45-a-share tender offer to buy JWT, said it was prepared to raise its offer to \$50.30 a share. JWT Group jumped 1 1/2 last week.

Table: 12 Month High/Low Stock. Columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Week High/Low, Close, Chg. Lists 12-month high/low data for various stocks.

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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'Norsk L', 'Oil Field', and 'OSLO'.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'PENSI' and 'Continued from'.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'The amount of' and 'have to invest'.



# Aerospace: Military Markets

## Tussle With U.S.

### Japan Wants A Warplane Of Its Own

By Daniel Sneider

**T**OKYO — Controversy is certain to accompany whatever decision the Japanese government makes in selecting a new jet fighter for its FSX project.

American congressional leaders have already condemned the possible selection of a domestically developed plane proposed by Japan's aeronautics industry. Last March, Senator John C. Danforth, a prominent spokesman on trade issues, urged the Reagan administration to forcefully support American manufacturers trying to sell their aircraft to Japan.

The Missouri Republican wrote in a letter that Japan was ready to "develop and build" its own aircraft rather than buy "a superior American product." U.S. producers, Mr. Danforth said, "want to sell a high-technology product [Japan] freely admits it wants. It is a high-quality product offered at a competitive price. The Japanese produce nothing that comes close."

American officials avoid making a link between defense and trade. But they argue that, on military grounds alone, it does not make sense for Japan to spend its limited defense resources on a more costly domestic aircraft.

Moreover, Pentagon officials say that Japanese estimates of the cost of domestic development are understated by perhaps as much as half.

Leaders of the Japanese industry, and their supporters in the defense establishment, see the issue quite differently. The future of Japan's aerospace industry, they believe, is at stake in the FSX project. "If we are not given the opportunity to carry out the FSX development program now," an official of the Society of Japanese Aerospace Companies (SIAC) insisted, "another such development program is not expected for 20 or 30 years."

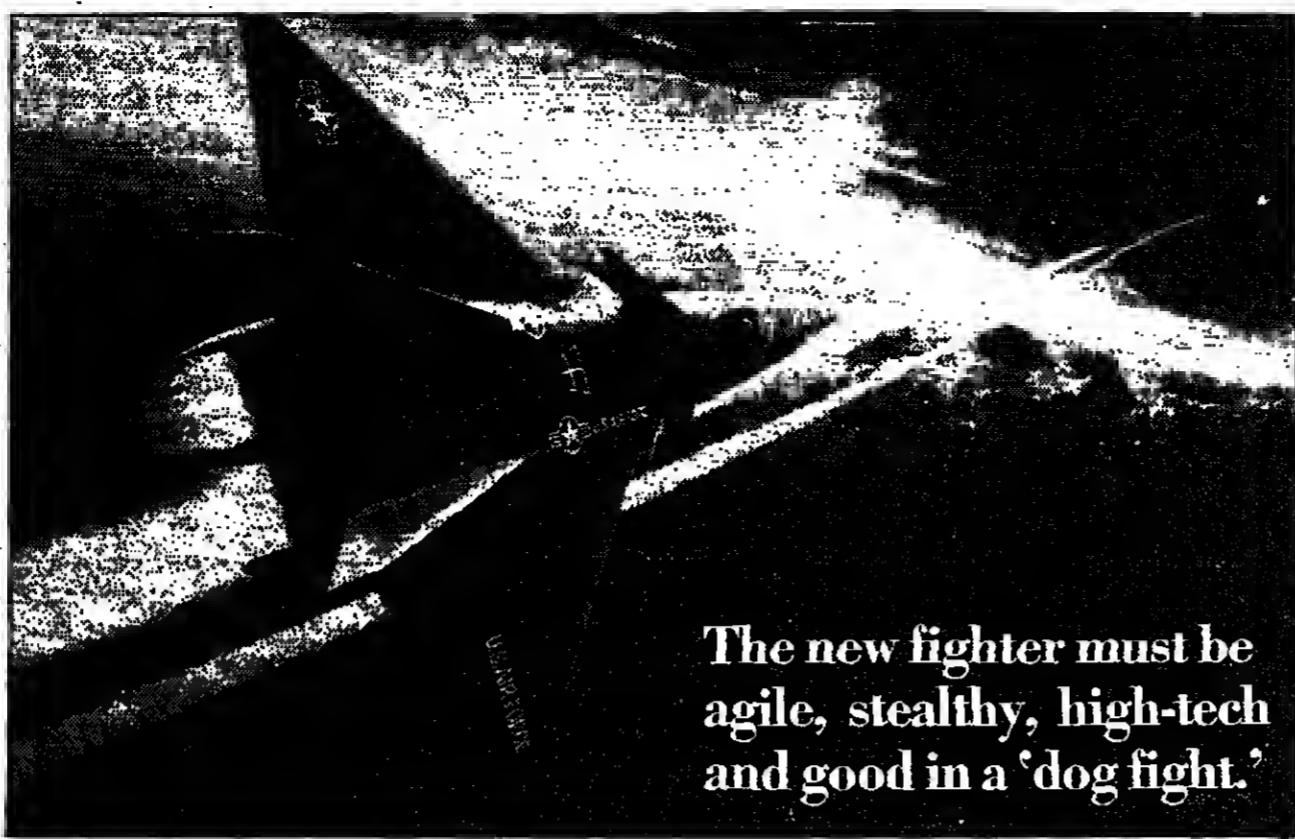
"The aircraft industry is one of the major elements which compose the defense of our country," the SIAC official said, "a pioneer forging the frontier of advanced technology where the future of our nation lies."

Japanese industry, which has joined in a five-company consortium to build FSX, contends that it can design and develop a state-of-the-art fighter at competitive cost. "I am confident that our proposal is best for the performance and cost," said Yoshio Sasaki, the general manager of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries (MHI) aircraft division. MHI is Japan's leading aerospace and defense firm.

The Japan Defense Agency hopes to deploy the FSX (Support Fighter Experimental) sometime in the mid-1990s. The aircraft is to replace the aging F-1 support fighter, Japan's only other domestically developed supersonic aircraft. The defense agency plans to build between 100 and 170 aircraft. The contract, industry sources say, is worth \$7 billion to 10 billion.

Over the past two years, the defense agency has been studying several options for FSX. One is purely domestic development. Another is purchase of a foreign aircraft — the three possibilities under examination are General Dynamics' F-16 Fighting Falcon, McDonnell Douglas Aircraft's F/A-18 Hornet, and the European consortium Panavia's Tornado. A third option is to postpone the decision by

Continued on page 10



The new fighter must be agile, stealthy, high-tech and good in a 'dog fight.'

## Combat Aircraft

### U.S. Develops Fighter For the 21st Century

By Peter Middleton

**L**ONDON — For more than a decade, U.S. frontline fighters have enjoyed a technological, if not numerical, superiority over their Soviet counterparts. Now, the Soviet Union has closed the performance gap and the United States is spending more than \$5 billion on an eight-year program to develop the Advanced Tactical Fighter (ATF).

Designed to replace the McDonnell Douglas F-15 Eagle as the premier U.S. Air Force fighter from the mid-1990s and to remain in service for more than a quarter of a century, ATF will be an extremely agile, stealthy, supersonic air-combat vehicle with twice the range of the F-15.

It will have a single pilot, but twin engines, probably featuring thrust-vector control to facilitate operations from short, battle-damaged

airfields and to enhance its combat maneuverability. Advanced radar, electro-optical systems and missiles will allow it to engage multiple enemy targets simultaneously, well beyond visual range. It will also be a good close-in "dog fighter."

The U.S. Air Force plans to buy 750 at a target unit price of \$35 million (at 1985 dollar rates).

Prototype development contracts were awarded last October to two U.S. industry teams — Lockheed/Boeing/General Dynamics (YF-22A) and Northrop/McDonnell Douglas (YF-23A). Each \$691 million contract covers construction of two aircraft, plus a ground-based avionics test vehicle.

First flights are set for the end of 1989. For the first time, the Department of Defense is demanding that competing contractors risk substantial sums of their own money on

Continued on page 11

## Third World Competition on Rise

### Shrinking Market, Costs Bring Shift in Fighter Production

By Kenneth R. Timmerman

**P**ARIS — Two of the brightest stars of the Paris Air Show this year will undoubtedly be Europe's next generation fighters, the French Rafale and British EAP demonstrator, although neither aircraft will be mass-produced before the mid-1990s.

However, a long-term decrease in overall defense spending and higher unit prices per aircraft mean that European nations and the United States will be buying fewer fighters tomorrow than they are today.

Meanwhile, a growing number of Third World nations are expected to develop their own cheap fighters, thus increasing competition in a shrinking market.

As many U.S. aerospace executives admit, the "boom times" of the massive Reagan defense buildup are over. As a result, the fighters under development today must be geared almost as strongly to the export market as to the needs of their own country's national defense.

"With the skyrocketing of R&D costs," said Aaron Karp, director of arms trade research at the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, "every aircraft has become an export aircraft. You simply have to get some money back."

According to the World Military Aircraft Forecast of DMS, Inc., a U.S.-based defense market study group, Western and Third World countries will manufacture more than 10,000 fighter/attack aircraft over the next decade, worth an estimated \$205 billion (in 1985 dollars).

Non-Soviet fighter production will peak at 1,200 aircraft per year in 1988, according to the DMS study. After that, it will decrease steadily to a low of 930 aircraft per year in 1995.

The study said that, "The reduction... is due also to the fact that most international future requirements do not anticipate a one-for-one replacement of older models with the newer designs."

The primary reason is that the fighters of tomorrow will cost up to twice as much as today's in 1985 dollars.

DMS forecasts that Dassault's Rafale will cost 40 percent more than a Mirage-2000, while the European Fighter Aircraft will run 42.8 percent more than today's Tornado. But the U.S. Air Force's Advanced Tactical Fighter (ATF) clearly wins the prize. Budgeted at \$32 million, cost over-

runs could push it as high as \$50 million, as compared to the \$17.6 million of today's F-16.

Rapid advances in electronics is another. Fewer fighters will theoretically be needed to perform the same task, although opponents of high-tech weaponry claim that "fewer but better" makes each individual fighter a more valuable target, and, therefore, more subject to enemy attack.

In response, many countries have opted to upgrade existing fighters rather than replace them. This is particularly true of the F-4 Phantom fleets of Israel, Japan and West Germany.

South Africa has chosen the same course with its aging Mirage-3s, which it cannot replace due to the 1977 United Nations embargo on arms sales to South Africa. Chile, Switzerland and Ecuador also are upgrading the avionics on their French-built Mirages.

"The overall effect of the shrinking market," said Mr. Karp, "is to force the aerospace companies to specialize in the production of one type of aircraft, instead of making everything for everybody as they did before."

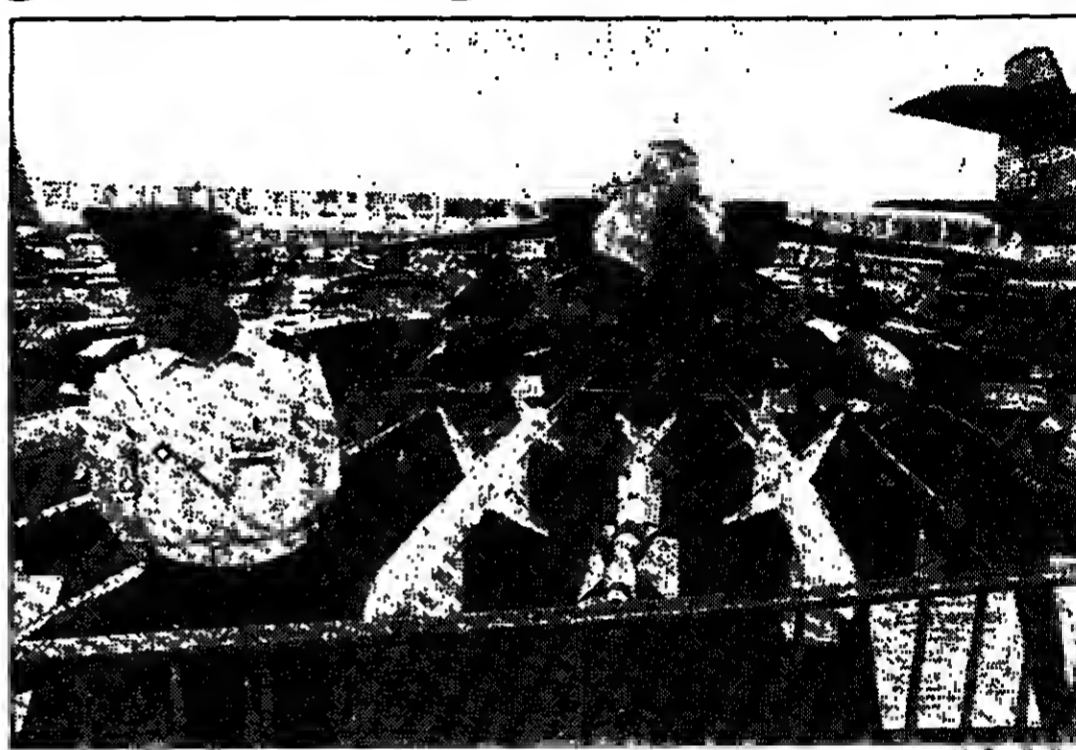
According to DMS forecasts, the United States will build 6,497 of the 10,716 that will be produced by non-Soviet countries over the next 10 years, and it will face tough competition on many markets with European manufacturers.

Most customers would prefer to buy U.S. combat aircraft. This is especially true in the Middle East. According to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the region accounted for 55 percent of all arms sales to developing nations over the 1980-1983 period. But political quid pro quo have deterred many Third World countries from pleading their case before the U.S. Congress — an experience that left bitter memories in a country as pro-American as Saudi Arabia.

**A**s a result, many developing nations have looked to European manufacturers. However, as the cost of European fighters goes up, they may eventually turn to half a dozen developing countries that have fledgling combat aircraft industries.

These new fighters, built by India, Indonesia, Brazil, Israel, China and Taiwan, will cull a growing share of the Third World market, which has a less pressing need for high technology than the West.

"What you have is a segmented market," Mr. Karp said.



Planes line the tarmac at the opening of the Paris Air Show at Le Bourget.

"At the top of the technology, only a few can compete. But everyone is pricing themselves off the export market. So you see developing a large second tier of mission specific airplanes, that will cost only half as much."

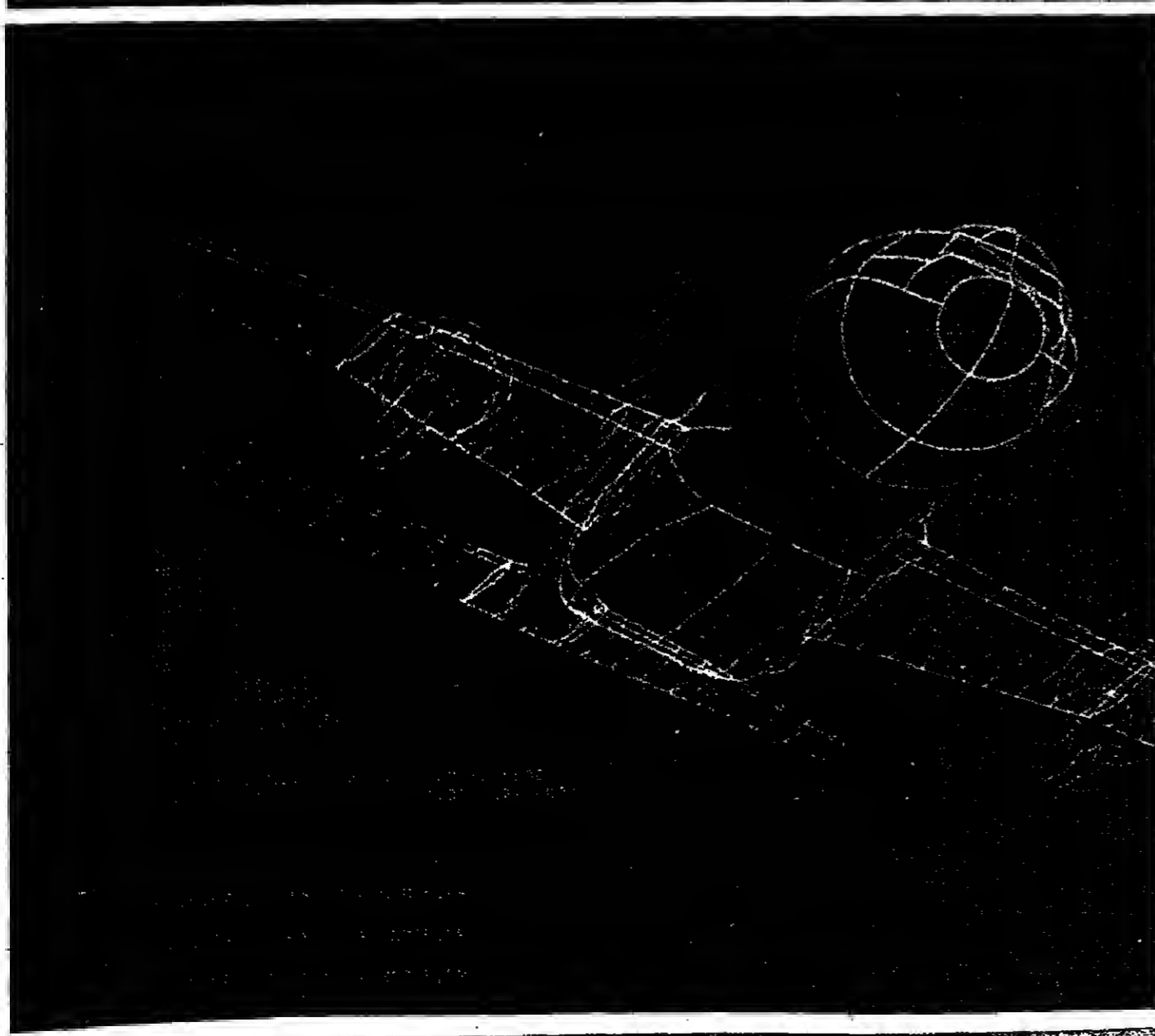
Aerospace experts agree that it is much less expensive to develop a fighter capable of a single mission, such as ground attack, than to develop one that can do everything. However, the trend in Europe and the United States is precisely to develop "multimission" fighters, capable of

everything from dogfights, bombing runs and high-altitude interception to ground-hugging troop support.

A plane such as the AMX, a specialized ground-attack aircraft built by a consortium of Italian and Brazilian companies, is expected to cost around \$10 million, compared to the \$29 million for the multimission F-15.

No one expects the AMX, or other "cheap" aircraft, to

Continued on page 10



## How This Plane Got The World's Computers Talking The Same Language.

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U.S. Procurement and Production

# Pentagon Confronts a Shrinking Budget

By David F. Bond

**WASHINGTON** — The U.S. armed services, faced with a third straight year of defense budget contractions, are trying to maintain their most important aircraft production programs and advance development work on planes they are counting on for the future.

For the air force, this means buying General Dynamics F-16 and McDonnell Douglas F-15 fighters at rates considerably lower than had been planned in recent years. It means putting fewer aircraft in the field or keeping them in use longer before they are replaced. And it puts pressure on the service to keep on track its development of the Advanced Tactical Fighter (ATF) and the engine and avionics systems needed for it.

As the air force moves toward production of the highly classified Advanced Technology Bomber (ATB), the so-called Stealth Bomber, it faces the unwelcome job of making its in-production bomber, the B-1B, as capable as it was supposed to be. A new transport aircraft, the McDonnell Douglas C-17, also is in development.

The navy, with more aircraft production lines to preserve, cut back a number of programs last winter as the Defense Department prepared budget requests for fiscal year 1988, which begins Oct. 1. The navy has shuffled its plans further since then. The big development programs it is protecting are the Advanced Tactical Aircraft (ATA), a medium attack

## The air force is taking low-cost approaches in programs that critics say are short-changed routinely in favor of fighter forces.

plane that is fully as secret as the ATB, and the V-22, a tilt rotor aircraft for use initially as a Marine Corps assault plane.

The army, with the smallest aviation program among the three services, made perhaps the most difficult decision in the fiscal year 1988 aircraft budgets — to end production of the McDonnell Douglas AH-64 attack helicopter early, after next year's buy.

The army also moved to reduce the production rate of Sikorsky UH-60 utility helicopters and to end a Bell Helicopter Textron program to improve OH-58 scout helicopters. But the army has struggled in its attempts to get started on an LHX (Light Helicopter Experimental) program to develop a 1990s replacement for AH-1, UH-1 and other aging small helicopters.

This year's U.S. defense budget is down by about 7 percent, after allowing for inflation, below that of two years ago, and the FY 1988 budget, currently before the Congress, is likely to shrink as well. But as the Pentagon moves to low-

er, less economic production rates, it pays more per aircraft.

The air force has scaled back both of its bread-and-butter tactical aircraft programs in this way. Only a few years ago, it planned procurement of 216 F-16s and 60 F-15s each year into the 1990s. Now, the F-16 is to be built at 180 per year through 1992 and drop off to 120 per year after that.

F-15 production will be held to 42 per year until the program gives way to ATF in the mid-1990s. F-16s and F-15s manufactured during the 1990s will be powered by higher-thrust versions of the current General Electric F110 and Pratt & Whitney F100-220 engines.

The air force and the navy have agreed to develop their new, most capable aircraft so that each is adaptable to the other's needs. Thus, an ATF variant is to be available when the navy decides to replace the Grumman F-14 as its carrier-based air superiority aircraft. And the air force will look to an ATA derivative as an eventual

replacement for the General Dynamics F-111 long-range interdiction aircraft.

The air force is taking low-cost approaches in a couple of programs that critics say are short-changed routinely in favor of fighter forces.

● To modernize continental air defense interceptor forces, the air force decided last year to modify 270 of its older F-16s instead of buying new F-16s or Northrop F-20s. Losing this competition led Northrop to end the F-20 program for lack of sales. The air defense F-16s will get improved radars and communications equipment and will be adapted to launch radar-guided anti-aircraft missiles. Although the five-year modification program is said to be much less expensive than new aircraft, the F-16s taken from tactical forces for modification will be replaced by new, more modern F-16s.

● LTV will prototype and demonstrate improvements for its A-7 attack aircraft, including a modern engine, configuration changes, a low altitude/night attack system and other avionics upgrades. The idea is to avoid more expensive alternatives — an F-16 adaptation or a new aircraft — for close air support of ground forces.

The navy has cut back on its planned aircraft production rates in recent years, and this continues. Procurement of the McDonnell Douglas F/A-18 strike fighter, a "swing" aircraft that can fly air superiority or attack missions from aircraft carriers, was to have been increased past 100 per year but now is planned at no more than 72, less than the current rate.

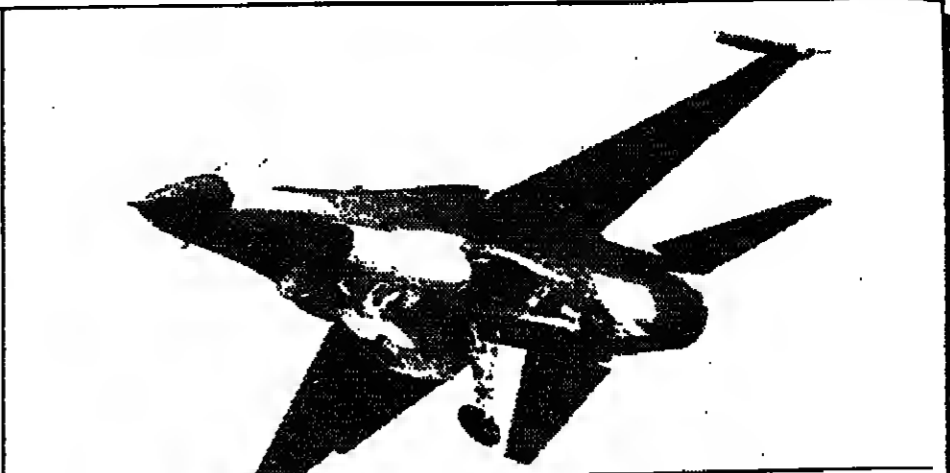
The navy has reduced its planned McDonnell Douglas AV-8B Harrier rate so much, down to 15 per year starting in 1990, that one congressional committee wants to drop the program altogether.

Plans to acquire an improved version of the F-14 have been changed. Instead of producing all of the aircraft from scratch, the navy will get most of them by modifying existing F-14s. Grumman will build the new planes but will have to compete for the modification program. Instead of developing a new electronic warfare aircraft, the navy will modify Lockheed S-3s.

Some of the navy's replanning reflects a decision to change dramatically the mix of aircraft on aircraft carriers. Taking advantage of the two-mission capability of the F/A-18, the navy intends to decrease the numbers of F-14s and F/A-18s in a typical carrier airwing from 24 to 20 each, reducing but not compromising air superiority. With these and other freedom of dock spaces, it will double the number of Grumman A-6 medium attack aircraft, from 10 to 20, greatly increasing the airwing's firepower.

The changes will be phased in, beginning next year. Procurement of the A-6E and an improved model, the A-6F, will not increase as much as the airwing changes would indicate, because A-6s will be replaced one-for-one by ATAs as the new aircraft becomes available.

The V-22, in development by Bell Helicopter Textron and Boeing Vertol for a first flight in



### The Military Aircraft Market

Production Value in billions of U.S. dollars and Estimated Market Share

	Production Value	Market Share
<b>McDonnell Douglas</b> F-15, F/A-18, AV-8B Harrier, T-45	40.9	20 %
<b>General Dynamics</b> F-16	37.2	18 %
<b>Dassault</b> Mirage 2000, Mirage F1, Rafale, Alpha Jet, Jaguar	25.0	12 %
<b>Northrop</b> F/A18, F-5, ATB	22.0	11 %

Source: DMS World Military Aircraft Forecast

mid-1988, will be able to fly like a helicopter when its wingtip rotors are tilted upward, and like a turbo-prop aircraft when they are tilted forward. Beyond the Marine Corps assault mission, it-service uses for special operations forces, search and rescue, and cargo transport are planned, and the navy is studying an anti-submarine warfare variant as a replacement for the S-3.

Although much of its budget deliberations remain, the U.S. Congress seems likely to preserve the AH-64 as the only attack helicopter in production for the army. The next attack helicopter, the LHX, is intended to be smaller and less expensive than the AH-64 and will not be a replacement for it, and LHX is lagging.

In May, Defense Department reviewers rejected an army proposal to begin an LHX prototyping program by two industry teams, Boeing Vertol/Sikorsky and Bell/McDonnell Douglas. Instead, the army was told to get new assessments by outside experts of its small-helicopter LHX concept and three alternatives — a larger helicopter, a tilt rotor aircraft and an improved AH-64. The assessments are due in time for another program review in November.

DAVID F. BOND is the Pentagon correspondent of Aerospace Daily.

## A Fighter for The 21st Century

Continued from page 9

development — hence the formation of industrial teams to spread the load.

With the incentive of production contracts potentially worth more than \$25 billion, industry is prepared to take that risk, even though only one airframe will go into full-scale development and production, following a competitive fly-off. Both General Electric and Pratt & Whitney are developing high-technology ATF engines.

The U.S. Navy is now showing interest in the potential of ATF as a turn-of-the-century, carrier-borne fighter, while pursuing parallel plans for a stealthy 1990s subsonic attack aircraft that could be the subject of a reciprocal U.S. Air Force purchase.

Last July, the Soviet Union fielded a formation of MiG-29 Fulcrum fighters at a Finnish air display, heralding the export of what the Pentagon described as a "highly capable" middleweight combat aircraft. Fulcrum is now in service with Iraq and India as well as with Soviet tactical forces, which already have more than 300, according to the Pentagon.

Fulcrum poses a performance challenge to the most capable Western fighters in its class — the General Dynamics F-16 Fighting Falcon and the McDonnell Douglas F-18 Hornet.

Dominance of the heavyweight, air-combat arena by the U.S. Air Force F-15 and the U.S. Navy's Grumman F-14 Tomcat is also threatened by the final emergence of the Sukhoi Su-27 Flanker.

Flanker now incorporates many F-15 features, particularly around the rear fuselage, where major aerodynamic drag problems had been encountered. The Pentagon says that the Soviets have begun deploying Flanker both to strategic and home defense forces.

Another Soviet "heavy metal" fighter — the MiG-31 Foxhound — is also in production. More than 150 have been deployed for home air defense, according to the Pentagon.

Foxhound was developed in parallel with Flanker, possibly as an insurance against failure of the more radical Sukhoi design. It is a major redesign of the Foxbat interceptor/reconnaissance aircraft, which, despite its great speed (supersonic at high altitude), is useless for air combat because of poor maneuverability.

All three new Soviet fighters have state-of-the-art aerodynamics, big radars and advanced new missiles. The Pentagon credits all three with "look-down, shoot-down" capability against low-flying attack aircraft. This means that their radars and missiles can discriminate between targets and the background clutter of the surface over which they are flying.

While Foxhound is optimized for the interception of Western strike aircraft, such as the F-111, Tornado and B-1B, with new long-range (80 miles) missiles, both Fulcrum and Flanker represent a significant tactical air-combat threat. They are greatly superior in MiG-23 Floggers, which, in Libyan hands, have been trounced by U.S. Navy Tomcats.

"Strategic aviation is making a strong comeback in the Soviet Union," the Pentagon says. Besides maintaining superiority over the new Soviet fighters, and their successors, in any conflict, ATF would also have to deal with various attack aircraft.

Known types range from 400 obsolete Badgers and obsolescent Blenders, through the swing-wing Fencer in the F-111 class (450 have been built and it is still in

production) to the bigger swing-wing Backfire, which is described by the Pentagon as "formidable" in the European and Asian context. About 160 are in service, and about 30 are being built each year.

Even the old Bear turboprop is back in production, but now carries AS-15 cruise missiles that will also be among the weapons options for the Blackjack strategic bomber. This Rockwell B-1B look-alike is being flight-tested for possible entry into service next year.

Besides the classic fighter attributes of maneuverability, firepower and speed, the ATF design will stress two less obvious features in its bid to reaffirm Western air superiority — stealth and reliability — both of which will exploit U.S. technological advances.

**S**TEALTH is the art of reducing the chances of an enemy seeing you on radar or by electro-optical means — usually infrared — before you see him.

A high-tech extension of camouflage, stealth will be achieved in part by blending the aircraft into as smooth and unified a shape as possible, commensurate with other design objectives. This will help to disperse radar beams rather than reflect them back to searching enemy radar.

Fiber-reinforced plastic composite structures, which are chosen for their light weight and high strength, will also play a major stealth role because they are poor radar reflectors. Air-intake design will also be critical. Today's typical square-cut shapes can act like the radar-reflection augments that sailors fit to their yachts.

Furthermore, ATF engines will be so powerful that supersonic cruise and most combat maneuvering will be performed without need for afterburner and its heightened infrared signature. This also minimizes fuel consumption to help ATF achieve twice the combat radius and endurance of the F-15, enabling it to engage enemy fighters over their own territory.

Reliability also helps to maximize air combat time per dollar. The U.S. Air Force specification calls for ATF to be twice as reliable as the F-16 and to have drastically reduced demands on spare parts and external electronic test equipment. Currently, a fully loaded C-141 jet freighter is needed to support every dozen F-15s deployed away from base. ATF must also be tolerant to battle damage.

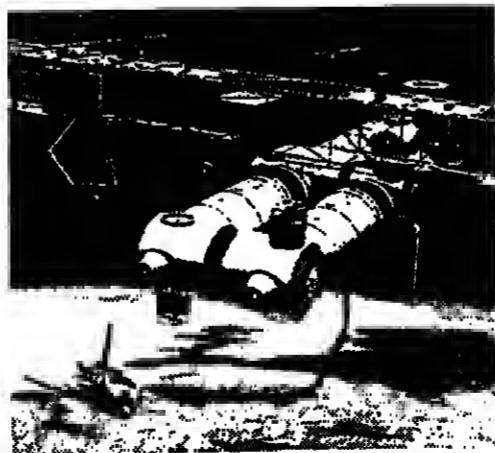
The key reliability technology is VHSIC (very high-speed integrated circuitry) which was developed in the United States to pack 100 times more digital computing power on a chip than conventional micro-electronics.

Not only do these VHSIC chips promise great reliability, but identical "common module" VHSIC circuits will be fitted to different ATF electronic subsystems, further reducing requirements for spares.

VHSIC computing power will enable distributed processing to be undertaken within radar, navigation, electronic warfare and flight-control systems, thus reducing the need for central computers, which are vulnerable to battle damage. enable ATF flight controls to be "self-repairing," that is, if elements are disabled, the remainder will work out how to fly the aircraft and indicate to the pilot what missions can still be undertaken.

PETER MIDDLETON is associate editor of Flight International magazine.

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# Tilt-Rotor May Clear The Snarl

By Mark Patiky

WASHINGTON — If you are fuming over a possible missed flight while stymied in a traffic jam on the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway to New York's John F. Kennedy Airport, the autoroute to Orly in Paris, or the M4 to Heathrow in London, take heart. Your plane is probably just as delayed. This is a fact of modern life.

The public is flying more, and everyone wants to arrive in the morning and return home by nightfall. Add to that the limited capacity of most major airports, the increasing strain on archaic air traffic control systems, plus airport distances requiring longer surface jousts than scheduled air times, and you have a reason for discontent.

By 1995, New York City airports are anticipating a 40 percent increase over the current 78 million passengers, a situation regarded by one industry observer as "a prescription for chaos."

One solution to this problem lies in the tilt-rotor, an aircraft combining helicopter maneuverability and airplane cruise speeds and range. This vehicle can span distances such as those between London and Paris at 350 miles (564 kilometers) an hour and land vertically at a city-center heliport, eliminating highway snarls and crowded airport terminals.

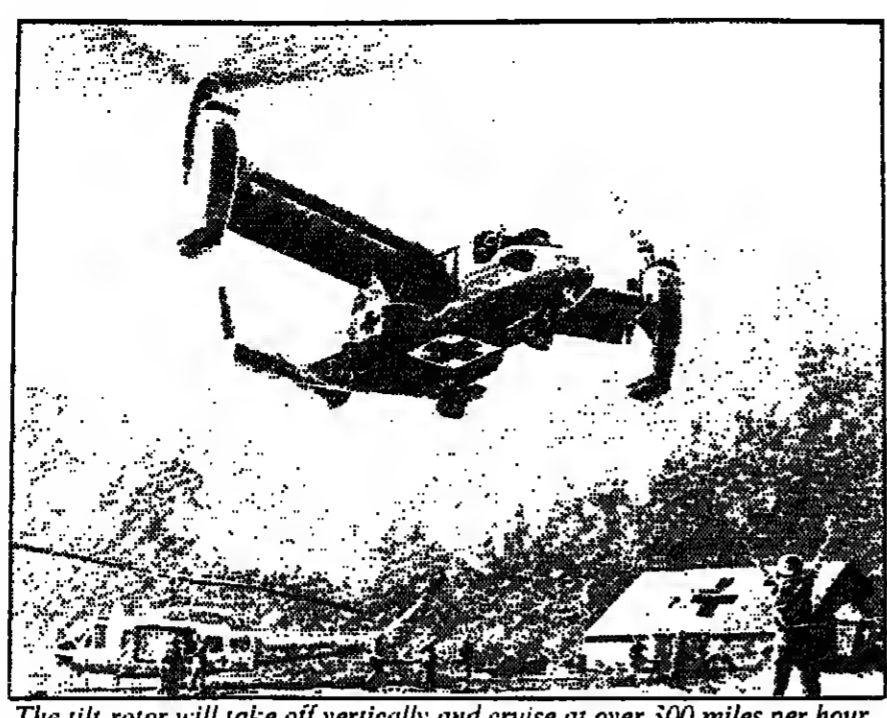
Such an aircraft is part of a \$2.5 billion joint U.S. venture between Bell Helicopter Textron and Boeing Vertol Company. Known as the V-22 Osprey, the full-scale development now in progress for the army, navy, air force and marines will be the world's first production — versus experimental — tilt-rotor.

Scheduled for its inaugural flight by February 1988, initial military deliveries are expected in 1991.

The aircraft can stand poised in a space no larger than an average parking lot. With two sets of 38-foot (11.5-meter) diameter, jet-powered propellers facing skyward, it will take off vertically like a helicopter. Then, after accelerating into horizontal flight, it will tilt its engine pods forward 90 degrees and travel skyward as a propjet. The aircraft can climb to 30,000 feet (9,150 meters) and cruise at well over 300 miles an hour.

Once at its destination, the engines will begin their reverse rotation and the craft will land gently. Quieter than a helicopter and equally maneuverable, the tilt-rotor's payload, range, speed and economy rival that of a turboprop airliner.

This "heliplane" draws on about 50 years of experimentation together with Bell's experience on a similar, proof-of-concept, tilt-rotor known as the XV-15, a research aircraft that Bell has been flying for the last 10 years.



The tilt-rotor will take off vertically and cruise at over 300 miles per hour.

The V-22 production version has only recently become an economic reality, thanks to an amalgam of emerging technologies, such as complete computer aided design, non-metallic composite materials and construction techniques, such as those used in the globe-circling Rutan Voyager, fuel-efficient turbine engine development, electronic flight control systems and associated aerodynamic advances.

Fifty-seven feet long and weighing 40,000 pounds (18,182 kilograms), the 24-roop V-22

short-haul rates, might curb passenger popularity.

Program chiefs at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration investigating a civilian tilt-rotor argue that, as with Concorde, time saving is a more critical business requirement than ticket saving.

Bell says a civilian version of the V-22 with a pressurized cabin and 36 to 44 seats would weigh about 44,000 pounds, have a range of 750 miles, cruise at 350 mph and could be flying by 1995. Such an intercity commuter plane could cut average travel time by one-third to a half, NASA officials say.

It is estimated that 50 percent to 70 percent of most airport travelers are moving less than 500 miles, an ideal range for the intercity tilt-rotor. A 44-seat commuter version would relieve airports and highway congestion by diverting a high percentage of air traffic from major hubs.

Helicopters, for example, can only fly routes economically that are less than 50 miles to 75 miles long. They cannot provide the load capacity, range, speed, comfort level or fuel efficiency demanded in the intercity market.

The tilt-rotor opens the possibility of air transportation to deep-water oil rigs, smaller cities and towns without resources for capital-intensive airports, as well as to mountain vacation areas.

Europeans are equally enthusiastic. The European Future Advanced Rotorcraft (Eurofar), a five-nation cooperative involving seven manufacturers, is conducting a \$50 million design investigation on the feasibility of a European commercial tilt-rotor by the year 2000. Although Eurofar will be playing catch-up to the Bell-Boeing development, the effort underlines the importance of the tilt-rotor in answering a crucial future air travel need worldwide.

MARK PATIKY is a Washington-based journalist specializing in the aerospace industry and science technology.

# Ariane Leads the Way to Maturity

By Kenneth R. Timmerman

PARIS — "The European Space Agency is a little brother that has grown up," said Jean-Jacques Dordain, a top ESA official.

From its infancy 20 years ago, Europe has grown into a mature and inventive space power. Today, Mr. Dordain said, the European space industry has come up to the same technological level as that of the United States and the Soviet Union, "even if we aren't that big."

In 1983, ESA members decided on an ambitious suite of projects. Not happy to become mere passengers aboard the space shuttle of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration or guest scientists aboard the U.S. space station, the Europeans decided to build their own shuttle, the Hermes, and an orbital platform, the Columbus, as well as a more powerful rocket to send them aloft.

The three projects, costing \$5.4 billion, should become airborne in the mid-1990s, bringing Europe into the era of manned space flight.

The European space program had a hard time getting started. Its first joint rocket project, Europa-1, went through nine successive launch failures before it was finally abandoned in 1969, while the budget bickering that ensued nearly doomed space cooperation altogether.

Although France launched a national satellite in 1965, and Sweden began using surplus Nike and Orion sounding rockets to launch scientific payloads into near space a year later, no European country could muster the finances necessary to pursue a major space program alone.

As a result, in 1973, 11 countries — Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, West Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland — founded the European Space Agency. The members decided to limit their efforts to unmanned space flight — telecommunications satellites and especially the Ariane launch vehicle.

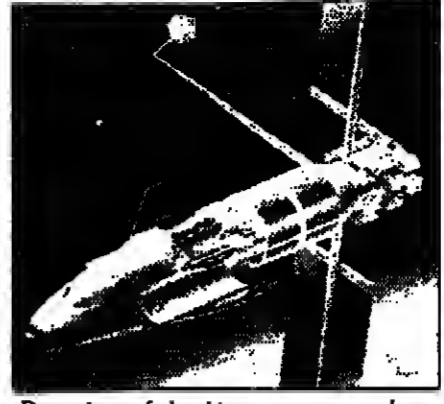
As the ESA spokesman, Jean-Paul Pallié, said, "We were never looking to put a man on the moon."

The ESA decision paid off. Despite two recent launch failures, the Ariane rocket has become a commercial success and is booked through 1990. The current backlog of 46 firm satellite launch contracts is worth 14.9 billion French francs (\$2.5 billion).

Twenty-two launch reservations have been recorded since January 1986. However, Ariane-space's international sales director, Klaus Iserland, said that the explosion of the U.S. shuttle Challenger in January 1986 "has not altered our market position; today we have 50 percent of the commercial satellite market in the West, and this has been the case for the past three years."

As a result, Ariane-space, the private venture set up to manage the launch business, has become a money-making venture, only eight years after its first successful launch. Not only did Ariane-space finish paying off Ariane development costs last September, it has also branched out into the lucrative — and risky — space insurance business with a wholly owned subsidiary company, S3R.

Ariane flights have been suspended since an



Drawing of the Hermes space plane docking with an orbiting station.

lower cost than its future trans-atmospheric competitors. As with the Ariane rocket, neither Britain nor France can afford to develop a hypersonic commercial airliner alone. But their advanced research in aerodynamics and new propulsion systems could be pooled later into a joint development program.

The hypersonic planes are not expected to fly before 2015. In the meantime, the French are continuing to work on a followup to Concorde that will fly at 2,200 kilometers per hour (Mach 2.2).

An Aerospace spokesman said that although this supersonic transporter will use "basically the same technology as exists today, it will be much larger than Concorde and carry up to 300 passengers, with a range of 8,000 to 10,000 kilometers."

Today, European space technology has advanced to such an extent that the Europeans now rival their American counterparts in certain fields. Communications satellites from France and Sweden have begun to compete on the Third World market.

Even in photo reconnaissance and spy satellites, an area of long-standing weakness, the Europeans are beginning to catch up. After years of hesitation, the French recently decided to build their own military observation satellite, widely believed to be an upgraded version of the commercial SPOT satellite.

In Britain, a top-secret program to build a listening satellite stationed over the Soviet Union was revealed by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The British project, called Zircon, will cost upward of \$400 million (\$640 million) and may go aloft next year.

According to a BBC program that was banned from the air in January, Zircon will be disguised as one of Britain's Skyenet military communications satellites and will be capable of intercepting telephone and radio communications inside the Soviet Union and beaming them back to ground-based receiving stations — a capability long available to the United States.

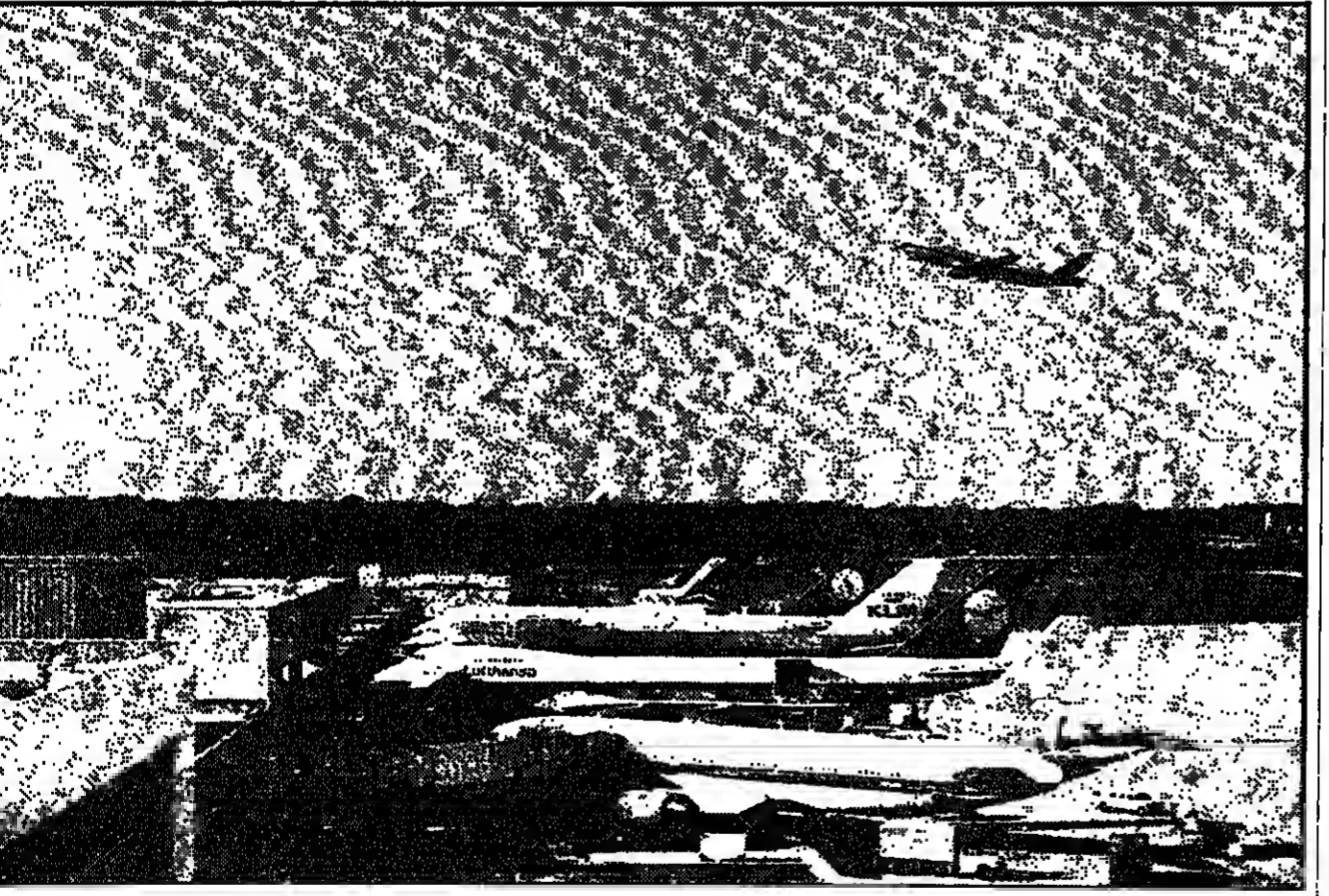
Europe's commercial satellite business will also get a boost once the Columbus space station is launched near the end of the century. Aerospace executives in France, Britain, West Germany and Sweden are already looking forward to the day when strings of European-made satellites, tethered on ultra-strong composite threads as fine as a spider's web, will follow Columbus around on Earth orbit.

"Tethering" the satellites means they can be serviced while in orbit, thus prolonging their life.

Mr. Dordain of ESA believes that Columbus will open up a new field in the not-so-distant future: that of commercial space production. New alloys, vaccines, crystals and other products difficult to manufacture on Earth could be made in space, using totally automated production modules stationed in permanent Earth orbit.

KENNETH R. TIMMERMAN, associate editor for the Washington-based Journal of Defense and Diplomacy, is the author of "Fanning the Flame," a study about arms sales to Iraq and Iran.

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<p>This announcement appears as a matter of record only</p> <p>\$195,415,000</p> <p><b>NORTHWEST</b></p> <p>Sale and Leaseback of One Boeing 747-2J9F Aircraft and Two Boeing 747-251B Aircraft</p> <p>The undersigned acted as financial adviser to the Lessee, arranged and arranged the purchase of the aircraft and the financing of the leaseback.</p> <p><b>Bankers Trust Company</b></p>	<p>This announcement appears as a matter of record only</p> <p>\$170,871,701</p> <p><b>AA American Airlines</b></p> <p>Finance Lease of Four Boeing 767-223ER Aircraft</p> <p>The undersigned acted as financial adviser to the Lessee, arranged and arranged the purchase of the aircraft and the financing of the leaseback.</p> <p><b>Bankers Trust Company</b></p>
<p>This announcement appears as a matter of record only</p> <p>\$58,181,322</p> <p><b>AA American Airlines</b></p> <p>Finance Lease of Three McDonnell Douglas DC-9-82 Aircraft</p> <p>The undersigned acted as financial adviser to the Lessee, arranged and arranged the purchase of the aircraft and the financing of the leaseback.</p> <p><b>Bankers Trust Company</b></p>	<p>This announcement appears as a matter of record only</p> <p>\$90,000,000</p> <p><b>NORTHWEST</b></p> <p>Leveraged Lease Financing of One Boeing 747-251B Aircraft</p> <p><b>DCI Inc. (Equity Investor)</b></p> <p>The undersigned arranged the arrangement of and acted as financial adviser to the Equity Investor.</p> <p><b>Bankers Trust Company</b></p>
<p>This announcement appears as a matter of record only</p> <p>\$45,809,700</p> <p><b>CAAC</b></p> <p>Department of International Affairs of Civil Aviation Administration of China People's Republic of China</p> <p>Cross-Border Lease Financing of Three British Aerospace 146-100 Aircraft</p> <p>The undersigned arranged and arranged the financing.</p> <p><b>Bankers Trust Company</b></p>	<p>This announcement appears as a matter of record only</p> <p>\$90,000,000</p> <p><b>NORTHWEST</b></p> <p>Leveraged Lease Financing of One Boeing 747-251B Aircraft</p> <p>The undersigned arranged the arrangement of and acted as financial adviser to the Equity Investor.</p> <p><b>Bankers Trust Company</b></p>

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# Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week High	Low	Close	Change
12 1/2	11 1/2	IBM	3.10	3.2	12.5	125	115	120 1/4	+ 1/4
12 1/2	11 1/2	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15.0	100	80	100 1/4	+ 1/4
12 1/2	11 1/2	Apple	0.00	0.0	15.0	100	80	100 1/4	+ 1/4

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week High	Low	Close	Change
12 1/2	11 1/2	AT&T	0.50	3.5	15.0	100	80	100 1/4	+ 1/4
12 1/2	11 1/2	Verizon	0.00	0.0	15.0	100	80	100 1/4	+ 1/4
12 1/2	11 1/2	WorldCom	0.00	0.0	15.0	100	80	100 1/4	+ 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week High	Low	Close	Change
12 1/2	11 1/2	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	100	80	100 1/4	+ 1/4
12 1/2	11 1/2	Boehringer	0.00	0.0	15.0	100	80	100 1/4	+ 1/4
12 1/2	11 1/2	Novartis	0.00	0.0	15.0	100	80	100 1/4	+ 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week High	Low	Close	Change
12 1/2	11 1/2	Merck	0.00	0.0	15.0	100	80	100 1/4	+ 1/4
12 1/2	11 1/2	Pfizer	0.00	0.0	15.0	100	80	100 1/4	+ 1/4
12 1/2	11 1/2	Schering	0.00	0.0	15.0	100	80	100 1/4	+ 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week High	Low	Close	Change
12 1/2	11 1/2	Johnson & Johnson	0.00	0.0	15.0	100	80	100 1/4	+ 1/4
12 1/2	11 1/2	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	100	80	100 1/4	+ 1/4
12 1/2	11 1/2	Boehringer	0.00	0.0	15.0	100	80	100 1/4	+ 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week High	Low	Close	Change
12 1/2	11 1/2	Novartis	0.00	0.0	15.0	100	80	100 1/4	+ 1/4
12 1/2	11 1/2	Merck	0.00	0.0	15.0	100	80	100 1/4	+ 1/4
12 1/2	11 1/2	Pfizer	0.00	0.0	15.0	100	80	100 1/4	+ 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week High	Low	Close	Change
12 1/2	11 1/2	Schering	0.00	0.0	15.0	100	80	100 1/4	+ 1/4
12 1/2	11 1/2	Johnson & Johnson	0.00	0.0	15.0	100	80	100 1/4	+ 1/4
12 1/2	11 1/2	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	100	80	100 1/4	+ 1/4

(Continued on next left-hand page)

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IMM Gold will trade in an exchange that brings together one of the largest groups of professional futures traders in the world. It will be open to every member of every division of the CME. And IMM Gold will be supported by the CME's efficient and reliable clearing system.

The Chicago Mercantile Exchange is making a total commitment to IMM Gold. We're going to do what it takes to provide the gold community with an efficient, reliable marketplace. We expect excellent liquidity right from the start. Try us. For our free brochure, *Opportunities in IMM Gold Futures Trading*, call 1-800-331-3332. In London call, (01) 920-0722.

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**BUSINESS**

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**PENSI**

(Continued from page 12)

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Perrier Agrees to Buy Big U.S. Water Bottler

By Jacques Neher
Special to the Herald Tribune
PARIS — Perrier Group of America, a subsidiary of France's Source Perrier, said Monday that it had agreed to buy BCI Arrowhead Drinking Water Co., the largest processor and distributor of bottled water in the United States.

\$200 million in annual sales, according to industry estimates.
However, in recent years, the company has moved into the non-carbonated domestic sector, buying small regional brands: Calistoga Mineral Water of California, Oasis Water Co. of Texas and Poland Springs of Maine. This year, it purchased Zephyr Hill of Florida.

Dynamics Plans To Build 18 Atlas Launchers

The Associated Press
PARIS — General Dynamics Corp. said Monday that it would build 18 new Atlas Centaur launch vehicles for commercial use requiring an investment of about \$100 million.

Bank of Montreal to Reject Amoco's Offer for Dome

Reuters
OTTAWA — Bank of Montreal, a major creditor of Dome Petroleum Ltd., said Monday it would reject Amoco Corp.'s 5.1 billion dollar (\$3.8 billion) takeover bid for the Canadian oil company, effectively thwarting the current merger accord.

Britain Affirms Its Plans to Privatize Airport Authority

United Press International
LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government announced Monday that it would press ahead with its privatization program by offering shares in British Airports Authority, which runs seven airports.

The offering is expected to raise at least £1 billion (\$1.65 billion).
The announcement came as London's Heathrow and Gatwick announced pre-tax profit of £124 million for 1986, up a slight 2 percent from £122 million from 1985.

increase from the previous year.
Mr. Channon said that the prospectus for the sale of the airport authority would be issued Monday.

Norsk Delays Oil Field Work

Reuters
OSLO — Norsk Hydro A/S said Monday that it had delayed for tax reasons the 7-billion kroner (\$1.05 billion) second-phase development of the Oseberg oil field.

Olivetti Plans Office Venture With Spanish Firm, Others

Reuters
MADRID — AMPER SA, a Spanish manufacturer of telephone equipment, is to join Olivetti SpA and other European companies in a venture to develop and sell office communications systems.

Singapore to Sell 5% of Airline to Public

Reuters
SINGAPORE — Temasek Holdings Pte., a government investment arm, will sell at least 30 million shares, or 5 percent, of Singapore Airlines Ltd. to the public at 13 Singapore dollars (\$6.16) a share, Temasek's deputy chairman said Monday.

Chemical Bank Home Loans

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PENSION: Change at Dutch Fund

(Continued from first finance page)
given it a major role in the economy and made it a key player on Amsterdam's stock and bond markets.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

The Board of Directors of Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha, has announced that shareholders, who will be registered in the books of the Company on 31st March, 1987 (Tokyo time) will be entitled to receive a 4% gratis distribution of new shares.

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Amsterdam, 5th June, 1987.

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The Investment Banking Division is pleased to announce the formation of an Asia Group Tokyo
Patrick L. North
Managing Director & Asia Group Head
Everett E. Myers, Jr. Vice President
Frank R. Packard Vice President
E. Perot Bissell Associate
Hong Kong
Naseer Doha Executive Director
Hock Yap Vice President
Jason So Associate
PaineWebber Incorporated

This announcement appears solely for purposes of information.
June 15, 1987
\$515,907,070.39
CFC-1 Grantor Trust
8.30% Asset Backed Certificates
CHRYSLER FINANCIAL CORPORATION
Seller
Each Certificate will represent a fractional undivided interest in the CFC-1 Grantor Trust (the "Trust") to be formed by Chrysler Financial Corporation.
The First Boston Corporation
Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Merrill Lynch Capital Markets
Salomon Brothers Inc
PaineWebber Incorporated
Morgan Stanley & Co.
Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc.
Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc.
Alex. Brown & Sons
Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.
Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette
Drexel Burnham Lambert
E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Lazard Frères & Co.
Prudential-Bache Capital Funding
L. F. Rothschild & Co.
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
UBS Securities Inc.
Wertheim Schroder & Co.
Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Chg., Vol., P/E, Div., High/Low, Close, Chg. Includes various stock tickers and their performance.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Chg., Vol., P/E, Div., High/Low, Close, Chg. Continuation of stock market data.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Chg., Vol., P/E, Div., High/Low, Close, Chg. Continuation of stock market data.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Chg., Vol., P/E, Div., High/Low, Close, Chg. Continuation of stock market data.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Chg., Vol., P/E, Div., High/Low, Close, Chg. Continuation of stock market data.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Chg., Vol., P/E, Div., High/Low, Close, Chg. Continuation of stock market data.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Chg., Vol., P/E, Div., High/Low, Close, Chg. Continuation of stock market data.

U.S. Futures Via The Associated Press June 15. Table listing futures contracts for various commodities.

Grains Table listing prices for various grain futures.

Food Table listing prices for various food futures.

Metals Table listing prices for various metal futures.

Stock Indexes Table listing major stock indices and their values.

Commodity Indexes Table listing commodity indices.

Market Guide Table listing market information and news.

NYSE Highs-Lows Table listing high and low prices for various NYSE stocks.

Kluwer Accepts Merger With Wolters Samsom. AMSTERDAM — The Dutch publisher Kluwer NV, the target of a hostile takeover bid by Elsevier NV, said Monday it had agreed to a merger with a third publisher, Wolters Samsom Group NV.

Paris Commodities Table listing prices for various commodities in Paris.

London Commodities Table listing prices for various commodities in London.

London Metals Table listing prices for various metals in London.

Dividends Table listing dividend information for various companies.

U.S. Treasuries Table listing prices for U.S. Treasury securities.

DM Futures Options Table listing DM futures options.

Sosnoff Drops Bid For Caesar's World Table listing information about the bid for Caesar's World.

S&P 100 Index Options Table listing S&P 100 index options.

DM Futures Options Table listing DM futures options.



Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices... via The Associated Press

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table with columns: Issuer/Mat., Coupon Rate, Bid, Ask, Bid, Ask

Pounds Sterling

Table with columns: Issuer/Mat., Coupon Rate, Bid, Ask, Bid, Ask

Deutsche Marks

Table with columns: Issuer/Mat., Coupon Rate, Bid, Ask, Bid, Ask

Japanese Yen

Table with columns: Issuer/Mat., Coupon Rate, Bid, Ask, Bid, Ask

Large advertisement for SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE with text: 'Run silent, run deep.' and 'Quietly and smoothly our financial talents flow through our many financial institutions in 64 countries.'

Monday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect floor trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. (Continued) AMEX High-Lows

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Fannie Mae President Eyes Mellon. By Arthur Higbee. International Herald Tribune. Frank V. Cahout is resigning as president and chief operating officer of the Federal National Mortgage Association...

Japan Indicts 2 Over Toshiba's Sales to Soviet

TOKYO — Two Toshiba Machine Co. executives were indicted Monday on charges of violating Japan's foreign-exchange laws in connection with illegal sales of sensitive technology to the Soviet Union...

DE HAVILLAND: Boeing Aims to Boost Efficiency

(Continued from first page) bidders, made what was viewed as a potentially rewarding transaction. Of the 155 million dollars that it paid for de Havilland, up to 65 million is recoverable from the government...

Chrysler Capital Promotes Bowes To Presidency

New York Times Service. GREENWICH, Connecticut — Chrysler Capital Corp., the fast-growing high-finance arm of Chrysler Corp., has promoted John M. Bowes to president and chief executive...

IF YOU GET A KICK OUT OF SOCCER, READ ROB HUGHES WEDNESDAYS IN THE IHT

The Chicago Board Options Exchange announces the opening of our new European office.

In 1973, The Chicago Board Options Exchange created the first marketplace to trade options, and revolutionized the securities industry. Today we trade more than 800,000 contracts per day...

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 15th June 1987

Table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, price, and other details. Includes categories like APAX MANAGEMENT, AMERICAN INVESTMENT, and various international equity and bond funds.

OTC. Various advertisements and notices on the right margin of the page.

# Dollar Rises on Japanese Remarks

**NEW YORK** — The dollar closed higher Monday against all of the major foreign currencies, supported in part by comments from Japan's finance minister and a general market feeling that the short-term outlook is bullish.

In New York, the dollar closed at 1.6290 Deutsche marks, up nearly 2 pips from 1.6105 on Friday; at 144.85 Japanese yen, up from 143.95; at 1.5160 Swiss francs, up from 1.4995; and at 6.1025 French francs, up from 6.0400.

It was also higher against the British pound, which closed at \$1.6305, against \$1.6525 Friday.

Traders said the dollar received an early boost on reports from Tokyo that Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said the Group of Seven nations thinks the dollar has hit bottom after its recent decline.

"The dollar did not go down at the end of last week, and that encouraged some short-term buyers," said Peter Ellsworth, director of foreign exchange operations at Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Of the Miyazawa comment, Mr. Ellsworth said: "It might have helped. But frankly, I don't think there's one single piece of news that really moved the market. Traders have decided that the direction for

the short term is up. Cautiously up."

He said the near-term trading ranges should be 142-148 against the yen and 1,800-1,800 against the mark.

"We are starting to get into an area where technical signals might cause some traders to put on long-dollar positions for the short-term," he said.

The dollar also closed higher in Europe. Dealers said trading was healthy throughout the day, mainly in response to U.S. merchandise trade data released Friday.

In London, the dollar ended at 1.8255 DM, up from 1.8110 at Friday's close, and at 144.80 yen, up from 143.90.

The pound failed to break through the 3 DM level amid fears of intervention by the Bank of England and closed lower on profit-taking. Dealers said that hopes of a massive overseas inflow after the

Conservative Party's big victory in Thursday's general election had not materialized.

The pound slipped to \$1.6305 in London on Monday from \$1.6525 on Friday, and to 2.9778 DM from 2.9880 DM.

Traders were divided over the significance of the \$13.3 billion U.S. trade deficit for April. Some believe that the gap's narrowing from a \$13.6 billion shortfall in March indicates a new trend.

Those dealers said that the dollar's depreciation is at last bearing the desired fruit: a tapering off of imports to the United States and a growth in exports. Others believe the latest data are merely less catastrophic than had been expected.

Dealers said that the next meaningful U.S. economic indicator would come Wednesday in a report on the revised figure for first-quarter gross national product. Expectations are for a slight upward revision in QNP, the total value of goods and services produced by an economy.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed at 1.8240 DM in Frankfurt, up from 1.7973 on Friday, and at 6.0330 French francs in Paris, up from 6.0060.

In Zurich, the dollar closed at 1.5115 Swiss francs, up from 1.4965 on Friday.

### Lawson Says U.K. Can Review Position on EMS

**LUXEMBOURG** — Nigel Lawson, the chancellor of the Exchequer, said Monday that the British government had not changed its position against membership in the European Monetary System.

But he said that the government was free to consider the issue "on its merits" now that the British general election is over.

Mr. Lawson, who is attending a meeting of central bankers here, said that British officials could not have even contemplated membership in the currency system before the national vote.

"Clearly once that is out of the way, it becomes something we can consider on its merits," he said. "But that is the only change."

Joining the eight-nation EMS would give Britain a level of exchange-rate stability with its principal European trading partners, but would mean ceding some of its control over monetary policy.

### Miyazawa Says Summit Agreed on Dollar

**TOKYO** — Leaders of the seven major industrialized democracies agreed at the economic summit meeting in Venice that the dollar had bottomed out. Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan said Monday.

He said that Washington had come to realize that any further decline of the dollar would adversely affect not only the U.S. economy, but the daily life of American citizens.

The extended decline of the dollar over the past two years has pushed U.S. interest rates higher, with mortgage rates now above 10 percent, Mr. Miyazawa noted.

He said at a news conference that Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the United States and West Germany were prepared to intervene in the foreign-exchange market if necessary to stabilize currencies.

His remarks, which follow similar warnings from monetary authorities, had little apparent effect Monday on currency trading in Tokyo.

Mr. Miyazawa said that the nations attending the Venice meeting also agreed that countries with trade surpluses could not fulfill their global responsibilities unless



Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa in Tokyo on Monday.

# STOCKS: London Hits High

(Continued from first finance page)

privatized include British Gas PLC, British Airways PLC and the airplane engine maker Rolls-Royce PLC.

Volume hit record levels Friday, following news of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's return to power. Around 950 million shares were traded, markedly above the previous record of 918 million set May 20.

Turnover hit £2.4 billion Friday, well above the previous record of £2.25 billion set Feb. 9.

But a number of analysts here see shadows looming that are likely to dampen trading. For one, there are doubts that increasingly large profit margins can be sustained into next year, particularly if Britain fails to cap an inflation.

That view, plus the prospect that the British economic recovery may slow to annual growth rates of around 2.5 percent next year, could easily eclipse some of the current euphoria. The London rally that began in earnest last August could begin to look tired by year's end, according to some analysts.

Mr. Semple cautioned, "We could see the FT-SE 100 back down to a level of 2,200 by the end of the year."

# BIS: Industrial Powers Are Told That Failure to Harmonize Policies Could Cause Global Harm

(Continued from Page 1)

The United States dried up late last year and in the first quarter of 1987. The means that the large U.S. current-account deficit was financed essentially through official dollar purchases — largely the result of intervention in the foreign-exchange market.

There are limits to these purchases, BIS said. To be effective, "intervention will have to make an impact on market psychology" — which means that it must be part of a broad international strategy.

This strategy needs to be geared not simply to reducing the current payments imbalances, BIS said. The trims must be accomplished "without causing disruptive developments in the foreign exchange and financial markets" — including a resurgence of inflation or re-

suction into the political debate of fiscal policy. It limited itself to criticizing the size of the U.S. budget deficit.

This year, however, BIS entered the political fray, stating that "it is now of the utmost importance that the surplus countries" — a reference to West Germany and Japan — "react to the challenge of the sharp drop in export demand feeding through to domestic investment" by adopting policies aimed at stimulating domestic demand.

BIS said there must be "a recovery in domestic demand expansion in Germany to the quite satisfactory rate experienced last year" and a "speeding-up of domestic expansion in Japan."

"It is difficult to imagine how this could come about, without fiscal stimulus," the report said.

# 'Fatigue' With Baker Debt Plan Is Reported

**BASEL, Switzerland** — A lasting solution to the Third World debt crisis still seems a long way off, especially after setbacks last year, the Bank for International Settlements said Monday.

In its annual report, the bank said debtors and bankers are showing "signs of fatigue" with the debt strategy launched nearly two years ago by the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d.

It said much of the improvement seen in 1984 and 1985 had been lost, and heavily indebted developing countries were now finding it even more difficult to meet their commitments.

BIS played a key role when the debt crisis exploded in 1982 and 1983.

"The events of 1986 suggest that considerable time and further efforts will be needed to achieve a lasting solution to the international debt problems," it said.

BIS said the basic ideas in the Baker initiative were still valid; that debtor countries needed to promote more growth, not impose austerity.

**Monday's OTC Prices**  
NASDAQ prices as of 4:00 P.M. New York time.  
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High/Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	Sales in 1986	High	Low	P.A.M. Chg.	Net
29.4	ADC	1.1	11	29.4	29.4	0	0
18	ADSK	1.2	12	18	18	0	0
18	ADT	1.2	12	18	18	0	0
18	ADT	1.2	12	18	18	0	0
18	ADT	1.2	12	18	18	0	0

12 Month High/Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	Sales in 1986	High	Low	P.A.M. Chg.	Net
12	AG	1.2	12	12	12	0	0
12	AG	1.2	12	12	12	0	0
12	AG	1.2	12	12	12	0	0
12	AG	1.2	12	12	12	0	0
12	AG	1.2	12	12	12	0	0

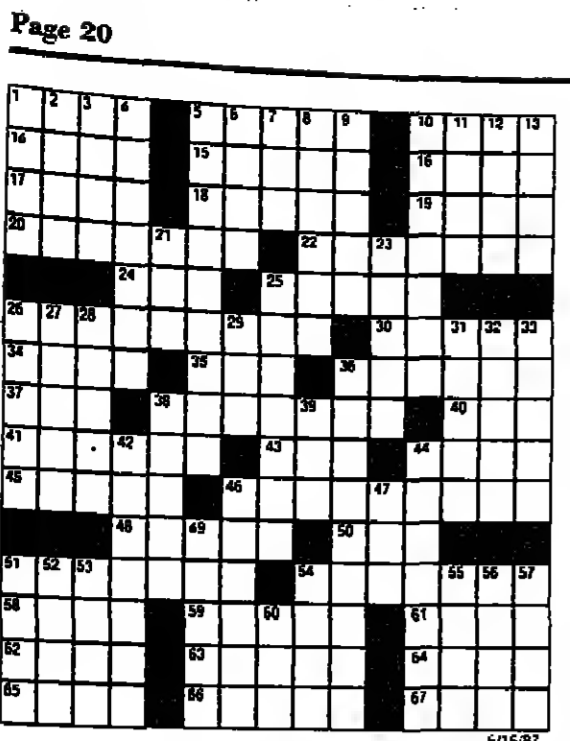
12 Month High/Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	Sales in 1986	High	Low	P.A.M. Chg.	Net
12	AG	1.2	12	12	12	0	0
12	AG	1.2	12	12	12	0	0
12	AG	1.2	12	12	12	0	0
12	AG	1.2	12	12	12	0	0
12	AG	1.2	12	12	12	0	0

12 Month High/Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	Sales in 1986	High	Low	P.A.M. Chg.	Net
12	AG	1.2	12	12	12	0	0
12	AG	1.2	12	12	12	0	0
12	AG	1.2	12	12	12	0	0
12	AG	1.2	12	12	12	0	0
12	AG	1.2	12	12	12	0	0

12 Month High/Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	Sales in 1986	High	Low	P.A.M. Chg.	Net
12	AG	1.2	12	12	12	0	0
12	AG	1.2	12	12	12	0	0
12	AG	1.2	12	12	12	0	0
12	AG	1.2	12	12	12	0	0
12	AG	1.2	12	12	12	0	0

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day, where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid. The year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual dividends based on the latest declaration.

a—dividend as a percent of current price; b—dividend as a percent of price; c—dividend as a percent of price; d—dividend as a percent of price; e—dividend as a percent of price; f—dividend as a percent of price; g—dividend as a percent of price; h—dividend as a percent of price; i—dividend as a percent of price; j—dividend as a percent of price; k—dividend as a percent of price; l—dividend as a percent of price; m—dividend as a percent of price; n—dividend as a percent of price; o—dividend as a percent of price; p—dividend as a percent of price; q—dividend as a percent of price; r—dividend as a percent of price; s—dividend as a percent of price; t—dividend as a percent of price; u—dividend as a percent of price; v—dividend as a percent of price; w—dividend as a percent of price; x—dividend as a percent of price; y—dividend as a percent of price; z—dividend as a percent of price.



**ACROSS**

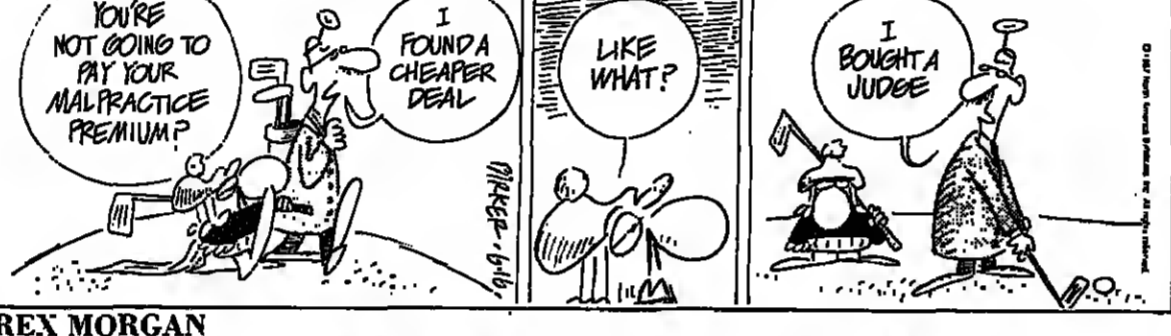
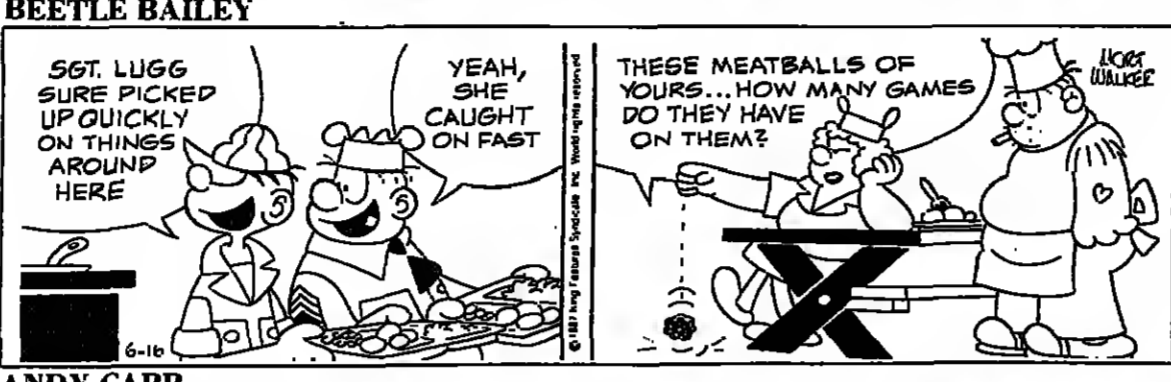
1 Mop  
5 Lamer, etc.  
10 Chesterfield or blazer  
14 A Mitchell plantation  
15 Bizarre  
16 Gymnast Korbut  
17 Enthusiastic  
18 Closing  
19 Close  
20 Pragmatic person  
22 Movie fare  
24 Put to good use  
25 "Macabre"  
26 Dorset feat  
30 Tows  
34 Good-looking man: slang  
35 Lode  
36 Ingredient  
37 Phone  
38 Capsireno visitor  
40 Kind of angle  
41 He cometh onstage  
43 Gehrig or Groza  
44 Elem.-sch. head

**DOWN**

1 Have the lead  
2 Billow  
3 Operatic show-stopper  
4 Misfortune  
5 Pillow filling  
6 Em or Pitypat  
7 That thing's  
8 Neighborhood  
9 Mother or Anya  
10 Hide  
11 Butterine  
12 Gelling substance  
13 Mountain lake

**21 Somewhat Suffix**  
**23 "Shucks!"**  
**25 Talk about repeatedly**  
**26 Churchill's**  
**51 High**  
**54 Getysburg event: 1863**  
**58 Italian wine city**  
**59 Vegas headliner**  
**61 A Guthrie**  
**62 Measure out**  
**63 Start again**  
**64 Fed**  
**65 Plant's origin**  
**66 They are, in Tijuana**  
**67 Diner sign**

**44 Apportion**  
**46 Postprandial chore**  
**47 Divinity**  
**48 "I'm blue!"**  
**51 Spade and Hill**  
**52 Words of understanding**  
**53 Diminutive ending**  
**54 Neighborhood**  
**55 Writer's**  
**56 Wood strip**  
**57 Pearl Buck book**  
**60 Ardvark's tidbit**



**JUMBLE** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**ENATE**  
**DARRO**  
**TENCED**  
**SPICHY**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A

Yesterday's Jumble: WHEEL LUSTY BEATEN OEFLE  
Answer: What juror said about the game, after more made him a new baseball uniform—it's ALL "SEWED" UP

**WEATHER**

EUROPE		ASIA	
Algeria	20 64 18 59	cl	
Athens	21 64 18 59	cl	
Berlin	22 64 18 59	cl	
Bombay	15 59 11 57	cl	
Buenos Aires	21 64 18 59	cl	
Cairo	18 59 11 57	cl	
London	17 64 18 59	cl	
Los Angeles	17 64 18 59	cl	
Manila	22 64 18 59	cl	
Mexico City	21 64 18 59	cl	
Moscow	17 64 18 59	cl	
New York	17 64 18 59	cl	
Paris	17 64 18 59	cl	
San Francisco	17 64 18 59	cl	
Singapore	22 64 18 59	cl	
Tokyo	17 64 18 59	cl	

**World Stock Markets**

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, June 15.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	467.35	+6.00
Bombay	1420.00	+10.00
Buenos Aires	1000.00	+10.00
London	2725.00	+10.00
Manila	1200.00	+10.00
Mexico City	1500.00	+10.00
Moscow	1800.00	+10.00
New York	2500.00	+10.00
Paris	1200.00	+10.00
San Francisco	1500.00	+10.00
Singapore	1800.00	+10.00
Tokyo	2200.00	+10.00

**BOOKS**

**ALVAREZ: Adventures of a Physicist**  
By Luis W. Alvarez. 292 pages. \$19.95.

**RABI: Scientist and Citizen**  
By John S. Rigden. 302 pages. \$21.95.  
Both published by Basic Books, 10 East 53rd Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Alan Lightman

ONE senses Luis Alvarez's deep regret that he has been praised only by the greatest physicists alive, that Rutherford and Faraday and Newton cannot find their way to Berkeley to celebrate his work. Resigned to present and future admirers, Alvarez tells us in his autobiography, "Alvarez," that he had the longest Nobel Prize citation ever, was the first physicist to win the National Medal of Science, the first to use cosmic rays for a practical purpose, the first civilian to land an airplane under radar control (using the first ground-controlled approach system, which he invented). Once our eyes have adjusted to this incandescent egotism, we indeed see a genius, who eventually endears himself with astonishing honesty.

Beyond its self-portrait, "Alvarez" provides an exceptionally clear view of the world of science. Still active in his mid-70s, Alvarez is already a legend. His career has been unconventional. If Alvarez had only perfected the hydrogen bubble chamber to track subatomic particles, transformed the cyclotron into a working tool, discovered the capture of electrons by atomic nuclei, and helped develop

radar, he would be remembered. But, like a grand chess master, he has stumped the crowd with some totally unexpected moves. He developed a method for "X-raying" Egyptian pyramids (using cosmic rays from space instead of X-rays from the lab), so that hidden chambers could be located from the outside. With his geologist son, Walter, he discovered an anomalous layer of iridium deposited in rocks at the Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary, when the dinosaurs died out. Then he helped propose that the iridium had come from a giant asteroid, which threw dust in the air and blocked out the sun for several years.

Luis Alvarez's apparent lack of interest in anything not physics is matched by the multiple passions of I. I. Rabi, who might leave the lab to go to the opera and who is the subject of John Rigden's well-researched biography, "Rabi." Rabi won his Nobel Prize in physics in 1944, for developing new methods for measuring the magnetic properties of atomic nuclei. Born in 1898 in Eastern Europe and brought up as an Orthodox Jew in Brooklyn, Rabi resolved in college over to read in the subjects he was taking courses. If he was taking a course in chemistry, he might be reading Freud. Although religion was eventually transcended by physics, God remained a symbol for truth. Whenever one of Rabi's students came to him with a scientific project, Rabi asked only one question: "Will it bring you nearer to God?" The students always understood what he meant.

Some of Rabi's greatest discoveries were made because of his laziness and distaste for details. He invented the technique of reversing the magnetic fields along the path of particles in molecular beams because this new procedure allowed a quick determination of nuclear spins, without any calculations. Rabi complains that the old way of making this measurement required that you "sit down and just calculate it from the data points. . . . That didn't please me, it seemed to me a tedious sort of thing."

One is struck by the contrasts between Rabi and Alvarez. Rabi opposed the atomic bomb. Rabi used the prestige of his Nobel to back causes. Alvarez refused to sign petitions for fear of being used. Rabi left active research after World War II to become a statement of science. Alvarez could never stop doing physics.

Alan Lightman, an astrophysicist at the Smithsonian Institution who teaches at Harvard, wrote "A Modern Day Yankee in a Connecticut Court." He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

**CHESS**

By Robert Byrne

**THE** Max Euwe Memorial tournament in Amsterdam, celebrating the birthday of the late world champion from the Netherlands, ended in a tie between another former world champion, Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union and Jan Timman, currently the top Dutch grandmaster.

Each scored 4-2 in the elite double round invitational competition.

Viktor Korchin of Switzerland, erstwhile challenger of Karpov, was third with 2½-3½. The Dutch grandmaster John Van der Wiel came last with a 1½-4½ tally. In one of his two games with Van der Wiel, Timman gave a logical demonstration of how White uses a spatial advantage against the King's Indian Defense.

One point of countering White's Saemisch System by the scheme with 7...P-QR4, 9...N-N3, 10...P-P, 12...P-R7 to open lines in the center and on the queen's flank to create possibilities of diverting White from concentrating all his forces in a mating attack.

The trouble was that White allows no recourse against the powerful control of the center with a Maroczy hind. Moreover, the black knight at QN3

was misplaced. The tactical justification for Van der Wiel's 13...O-O was the standard positional trap with 14 BxP1, NxKP1; 15 NxN, Q-R5ch; 16 P-N3, QxP, which lets Black recover the lost pawn with an advantageous two-bishop position.

Timman's 16 N/4-N4 made counterplay by...P-B3 and...N-B4 unthinkable. How was Black to free his queen? On 18 N-Q5, Van der Wiel could not dream of defense by 18...N-K7 because the little combination with 19 N/5xP1, N-N2; 20 NxP1 forces the recovery of the piece pawn ahead.

His 18...NxN; 19 BxP1 unfortunately opened the QB file for Timman's rooks; this was not balanced by the anemic counter by 19...P-Q4.

The move that decisively changed the White attack was 30 BxN1, forcing 30...P-B3 because 30...RxB1 permits 31 9...N-N3, 10...P-P, 12...P-R7 to open lines in the center and on the queen's flank to create possibilities of diverting White from concentrating all his forces in a mating attack.

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**High Low Close Chg.**

**Toronto** June 15

Canadian stocks: High, Low, Close, Change

Alcan	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Bell	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Imperial Oil	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Inco	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Noranda	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Papier	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Placer Dome	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Power Corp	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Quebecor	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Scotiabank	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Shaw	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Stelco	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Telus	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Unicorp	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Westbank	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Woodbridge	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Yukon Sec	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4



SPORTS

Balanced Lakers Spurt to Fourth Title in Eight Years

By Anthony Cotton
Washington Post Service
INGLEWOOD, California — Stilled and settled in the first two periods, the Los Angeles Lakers used an 18-2 burst at the start of...

season, were playing as if they'd rediscovered the fountain of youth. Center Robert Parish was recapturing his reputation as the best running big man in the league...

covered it with no defender in front of him, soaring on a dunk with 9:30 left in the third quarter and giving Los Angeles its first lead since 10:9 five minutes into the game.

got to shoot the ball well against them because that can cover a multitude of mistakes. But if you don't, then you've got problems because then they can run. And that's what they're all about.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Championship

Table with columns for Game 6, Los Angeles Lakers vs Boston Celtics, including scores and statistics.

Baseball

Sunday's Major League Line Scores

Table of Major League Baseball scores for Sunday, including American League and National League results.

Major League Standings

Table showing Major League Standings for American League and National League, including team names, wins, losses, and percentages.

Tennis

Table of tennis results from the Queen's Club tournament, including player names and match scores.

Golf

Table of golf results from the European Tour, including player names and scores.

European Soccer

Table of European soccer results, including Spanish First Division and other league outcomes.

Transition

CHICAGO—Activated Dante Hill, infielder, from the 15-day disabled list. Oakland Pat Kennedy, infielder, to Hawaii of the Pacific Coast League.

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Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, who led the winners with 32 points, tightly guarded by Bill Walton during the first half of Game 6.

Padres, on a Roll, Win Third Straight

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SAN FRANCISCO — The San Diego Padres, returning to the stadium where they began this dismal season by dropping three games, Sunday built its first three-game winning streak of the year with a 4-1 triumph over the San Francisco Giants.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Manager Larry Bowa after Dave Dravecky's five-hitter game brought San Diego's record to 18-46. "This is where we started, maybe this is the place where we turn it around," said Carmelo Martinez, who doubled and homered to spark the winners' offense.

Spinks-Cooney Fight Lacks Punch at the Box Office

By Phil Berger
New York Times Service
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. — At the April news conference at which his match against Michael Spinks was formally announced, Gerry Cooney emerged from a cloud of smoke.

McEnroe Out of Wimbledon; Back Problems

United Press International
LONDON — John McEnroe withdrew from the Wimbledon tennis tournament Monday because of back problems.

Sneed Is Winner Over Ballesteros in U.S. Golf Playoff

The Associated Press
HARRISON, N.Y. — J.C. Sneed parred the first hole of a sudden-death playoff Sunday to defeat Seve Ballesteros and win the Westchester Classic golf tournament.

Transition

CHICAGO—Activated Dante Hill, infielder, from the 15-day disabled list. Oakland Pat Kennedy, infielder, to Hawaii of the Pacific Coast League.

Road to the '87 Finals

Table showing the road to the 1987 NBA Finals, listing teams and their records in various rounds.

NBA Champions

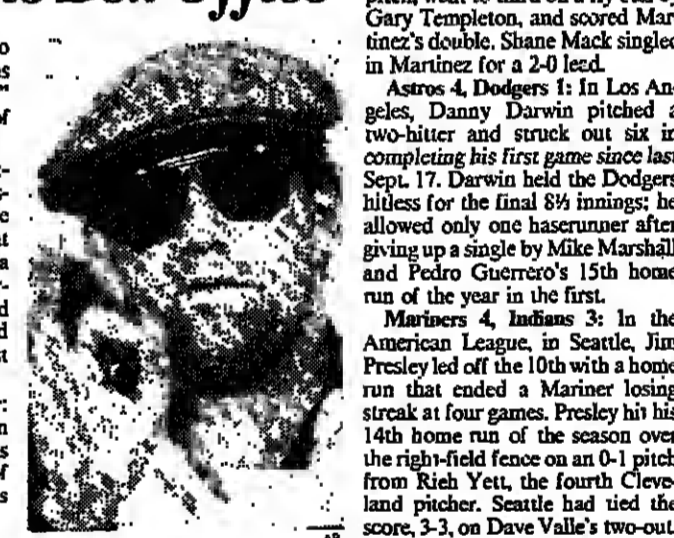
Table listing NBA Champions from 1982 to 1986, including team names and coaches.

NBA Playoff MVPs

Table listing NBA Playoff MVPs from 1982 to 1986, including player names and teams.

Transition

CHICAGO—Activated Dante Hill, infielder, from the 15-day disabled list. Oakland Pat Kennedy, infielder, to Hawaii of the Pacific Coast League.

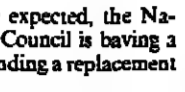


Gerry Cooney, a heavyweight champion, is a legitimate boxing person he has to convince boxing people he is a legitimate contender.

ART BUCHWALD

Little Miss Shredder

WASHINGTON — When Fawn Hall testified last week to the congressional intransigent committee, there were signs of envy in offices all over America...



Buchwald

As might be expected, the National Security Council is having a difficult time finding a replacement for her. "Miss Peters if I asked you to shred my top-secret documents, would you do it?"

'Buddy' Films: A New Twist

By Michael E. Ross, New York Times Service

In the recent film "Lethal Weapon," the two protagonists (Danny Glover and Mel Gibson) meet for the first time in a manner that is a painful but apt metaphor for much of the relations today: volatile, contentious, explosive...

"From this beginning, however, the two men develop an on-the-job friendship that forms the emotional glue of the film. It is the latest manifestation of one of Hollywood's studiest and most successful conventions: the buddy film.

Such alliances are not new; they are part of a wide range of films from "The Defiant Ones" to "Beverly Hills Cop II," that inhabit the American cinematic landscape...

"'Beverly Hills Cop II.' Reprising his 'Beverly Hills Cop' role as Axel Foley, a brash Detroit police detective, Eddie Murphy returns to Beverly Hills seeking the assault of the police chief Murphy befriended in the original 'Cop.'"

Such films have generated differing opinions on whether they are serendipitous accidents — the chemistry between two stars who just happen to be of different races — or deliberate calculations, intended to capitalize on the big audience possibilities...

"Several recent films, successful at the box office, if not always in the estimation of critics, suggest a pattern of casting at work, if not an outright formula."

"'Stir Crazy' (1980). Richard Pryor and Gene Wilder starred in this comedy about two bank employees bungling their way into prison after being implicated in a robbery."

"'48 Hrs.' (1982). Eddie Murphy and Nick Nolte starred in this crime adventure story of a San Francisco cop (Nolte) forced to form a fragile alliance with a streetwise convict (Murphy). Directed by Walter Hill, the film



Buddies, black and white: Gregory Hines and Billy Crystal in 'Running Scared' (above); Danny Glover and Mel Gibson in 'Lethal Weapon.'"

Inherent in their bondage is an expression of interdependence, a theme that was not lost on some critics...

"'Lethal Weapon,' a film that garnered more than \$77 million in showings in American theaters, now, nearly five years later, 'Lethal Weapon,' a film with much the same formula — protagonists of different races in a police thriller — may eclipse the drawing power of '48 Hrs.' at the box office."

"But if people say they are not cognizant that they're pairing a black actor with a white actor, they're not being entirely forthcoming about the chemistry that ultimately translates into marketing strategy."

Béjar, Dance Company, To Move From Brussels

Mamie Béjar, founder and director of the Brussels-based Ballet de la 20th Century, confirmed that he would leave Brussels when his contract expires at the end of this month and move his 60-member company to Lausanne, Switzerland...

The 20th-century ballet troupe made one of its shortest and slowest journeys over the weekend, when a professional strongman hauled it 40 feet across the tarmac at London's Heathrow Airport...

Ron Reagan, the president's son, is starring in a documentary on AIDS in which he criticizes the U.S. government. He told Newsweek that conservatives view the acquired immune deficiency syndrome as a punishment for homosexuality, and in a public service announcement made to accompany the documentary...

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Vertical advertisement on the right margin, including 'Berbergo' and 'Kiosk'.